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C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

M. P. EGAN, Business Manager.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial News Papers are published at the Postoffice at which they are delivered to the Postoffice at which they are delivered to the subscribers, or whether they are delivered or not, is immaterial.

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FIRST EDITION.

THE HORSE EPIDEMIC.

Alarming Progress in New York.

The Disease Becoming Violent, and Great Alarm Felt.

Its Progress in Different Sections

NEW YORK, October 28.—The horse disease is making alarming progress in the city, and there is a marked decrease in the number of horses on the streets. The hack stands are almost deserted, and he cross-town line cars and stages have either suspended or are making only a couple of trips a day. Almost every horse on the street is affected more or less, and half of them are blanketed. The Second avenue line did not withdraw their cars to-day. The Third avenue took off half. The Fourth avenue has practically suspended, and only runs two or three cars to most trains. The Sixth avenue are running half the usual number. The Broadway line hauled out twenty-three, and on the Broome street line here is a complete suspension. The Seventh avenue line runs half the usual number, and the Eighth avenue ditto, with a prospect of a complete stoppage to-morrow. The Ninth avenue line did not run a car to-day. The Tenth avenue and Belt lines are running twenty cars out of fifty, and the Bleecker street line have taken several cars off. On some lines the horses are all sick, but on the others the stoppage of the cars is necessary to give rest to the horses uninfected. Several horses have died, and great alarm is felt, as the disease is becoming more violent. The situation is grave.

In Brooklyn the disease shows no abatement, and, as in this city, business and street travel are severely interrupted. A number of deaths have occurred.

ROCHESTER.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., October 28.—Ninety-five per cent. of the horses affected have recovered. Loss than a dozen have died. The rain increased the diseases, but the cool weather to-day improved the prospect. About one-third of the canal horses are suffering. A few boats are detained. All the fire department horses are sick and the steamers are run by hand.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, October 28.—At a meeting of the boot and shoe dealers this morning assurance was given that means of transportation have been secured for the delivery of goods during the prevalence of the epidemic. With better weather to-day a number of horse cards were brought out. A large number of oxen from the country have been engaged.

Man power has also been utilized. Horse car travel was partially resumed this morning. Four horses being put to each car. Some of the South Boston cars are being drawn by the conductors and drivers.

One of the South Boston horse cars made a trip to-day drawn by the employees of the company. Fare twenty five cents; the car was well patronized.

ALBANY.

ALBANY, N. Y., October 28.—The horse disease is rapidly on the increase here. The street cars have been mostly withdrawn, and business of all kinds is greatly interrupted.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, October 28.—The horse disease broke out here to-day. Forty cases are reported.

WATERTOWN.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., October 28.—The horse disease is rapidly spreading in this locality.

MAINE.

BANGOR, MAINE, October 28.—The horse disease is spreading rapidly, and the larger proportion of all the horses in the city are more or less affected.

LOCKPORT.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., October 28.—Six horses died here of horse disease, and other fatal cases are feared.

TITUSVILLE, PA.

TITUSVILLE, PA., October 28.—The horse disease has broken out in this city, and many horses in public and private stables are down.

RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., October 28.—The horse disease has become almost universally prevalent here, probably most one-quarter of the horses being free from it. A few cases have resulted fatally.

CAMDEN, N. J.

CAMDEN, N. J., October 28.—The horse disease is spreading. Twenty new cases to-day.

EPIZOOTIC NOTES.

Dr. Hirsh communicates to the Chicago *Times* the following remedy: Carbolic acid has, in all zymotic diseases, proved itself our faithful servant. Long continued experimentations with disinfection, which means the destruction of those microscopic animalcules, causing the spread of all contagious diseases, have shown carbolic acid to have almost exclusive value, while chlorine of lime and similar substances are only useful, as disinfecting the gases, which produce odor, for which it replaces its own, but never destroying those sporules or animalcules which float in the air, and which are hungry so fatally in epidemic disease. The fumigation with chloride of lime by sprinkling, or otherwise, I believe will do no good except to deodorize, may do harm, if present in large quantity, by irritating the mucous surface and increasing the catarrhal discharge and interfering in this disease. Carbolic acid, on the other hand, is not only used as a disinfectant, but internally, by adding small quantities to the water drank by the horses; it used for washing them, united with water, it will so envelop them in a carbolic atmosphere, as to completely destroy the poison in the atmosphere and within the animal. Of course the antiphlogistic treatment should not be omitted. No remedy will equal carbolic acid in the plague which threatens us now.

W. T. Boyd, of Toronto, telegraphed to the Chicago *Tribune* under date of the 26th: On a calculation, it appears that when rational means of cure and treatment have been adopted, there has been a small percentage only of loss. The disease is best treated by giving plenty of fresh air, keeping the stables clean and well ventilated, and feeding with easily digested food, with small doses of mild febrifuge medicine morning and evening. It is preferable to work mildly affected animals moderately, rather than to keep them standing in close stables, breathing the impure air. When the cough is very severe, a mustard application to the windpipe is found to be of great benefit in allaying the irritation. Stimulants have been found preferable to sedatives in the treatment; therefore bleeding and purgatives are inadvisable. Fresh air is essential.

J. A. Jovett, Veterinary Surgeon for the American Merchants' Union and United States Express Companies at Chicago, has been appointed to investigate the horse disease. He writes: "I do not think the disease has appeared here, for it no sooner affects one than seventy-five per cent. of the horses in the city are down with it within three or four days. I saw horses belonging to the fire department, Merchants' Union Express Company, United States Express Company, Gas Company, Omnibus Company, and as many individual cases as I could possibly arrive around in a day. If proper treatment and very moderate treatment is adopted, there need be no fear of losing any horses. All the horses that have had the least depleting treatment are very much retarded in their recovery."

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, October 28, 1872.

THE TRIAL OF MAYOR HALL.

In the Hall trial to-day Garvey's testimony was continued. He couldn't find the note from the for acknowledging the present of silver. The silver pieces had the figure of a fox and grapes, and as witness recollects, the Mayor said he looked less at the fox and more at the grapes. In the cross-examination, he said he could not remember ever telling the Mayor that his accounts were correct or unjust; did not refer to the Mayor in using the words "the rest of them" in the former examination. Witness left the city September 21st in his own name. He didn't then know that he was under indictment, had heard of civil suits. Never had discussion of investigation as to his accounts.

Masterson, mason, testified as to the actual cost of Garvey's plastering. The Judge, however, excluded the testimony, saying the enlargement of Garvey's bills was unheeded.

A lawyer testified to bringing suit for Garvey's bills July, 1871. In an interview with the Mayor the latter said he could do nothing for Garvey; let the suit go on.

Ex-Deputy Controller Storrs testified to the Mayor signing all the warrants for court house work. A question by the prosecution as to the Mayor knowing the bills were excessive was excluded by the Judge holding that after the accounts were passed by auditor board the Mayor had only to sign the warrants.

The teller of the Broadway Bank was called to testify as to the deposits by Tweed. But, after some discuss on, in which the prosecution said the testimony was very important, Judge Brady said unless the testimony implicated Hall he would exclude it. The counsel then proceeded to show that Tweed and Connolly neglected to audit, but the court excluded the testimony. This closed the case for the prosecution. Hall's counsel then asked if, after such showing, it was proposed to prosecute the case? The prosecution replied "Yes, in certain of the counts." The remainder of the day was occupied in consultation by counsel.

THE POLICE TRIAL.

The trial of McWilliams, Chief of Police of Jersey City, was resumed this morning. The defendant was closely cross-examined by Attorney General Gilchrist. McWilliams testified that since the Board of Police passed a resolution declaring that more than the law allows, while others contend that it is more rigid than the law requires. The canvass of the state is about through. Hon. J. F. Elliott, Republican, has withdrawn from the race for Congress in the Second district, thus leaving the contest between Bell, Democrat, and Joyner, Republican.

The New Jersey Straight-outs.

CAMDEN, N. J., October 28.—The Straight-out Democratic Executive Committee met Saturday night to nominate a full ticket. In addition to electors they nominated Hon. Samuel E. Dimmick for congress; also candidates for State Senate and for Assembly.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, October 28, 1872, 7 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

On the lower lakes and thence over the Middle and Eastern States, northerly to easterly winds and partly cloudy weather. In the South Atlantic States, prevailing northeasterly winds and fair weather, possibly occasional rain on the coast. In the Gulf States, northeasterly to southeasterly winds, and in the western portion of the Gulf, fair weather. In the Missouri valley and Northwest, threatening weather and light rain, extending to Lake Michigan and Illinois, with southeasterly winds, and to Lake Superior with brisk northeasterly winds. Warning signals ordered for Duluth.

Fearful Fate of a Pauper.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CROWN POINT, Ind., October 28, 1872.

An inmate of the County Poor House of Lake county, known as Dutch John, seventy-two years old, was missed some ten days ago, all search proving unsuccessful until yesterday, when what was left of him was found in an adjacent hog pasture, where, it is supposed, he laid down from exhaustion, and was literally eaten up by hogs, nothing remaining of his body but the skull and a few bones of the lower extremity, which were identified by his boots and other clothing found near by.

Fatal Runaway Accident.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

KOKOMO, Ind., October 28, 1872.

A four-horse team attached to a wagon laden with a saw log, ran away here to-day, killing the driver. In attempting to stop them he got entangled in the lines, and fell behind one of the horses, and it kicked him several times, smashing his skull in a horrible manner, and causing instant death.

Minister Washburne.

German Associations Express Grateful Recognition of His Course During the Siege of Paris.

The Credit Due to President Grant's Administration.

NEW YORK, October 28.—The representatives of two German-American associations to-day presented Hon. Elihu B. Washburne an address, expressive of their grateful recognition of his kindness toward the German residents of Paris during the horrors of the siege—in not only carrying out the liberal instructions of his government, but in the voluntary sacrifice of his own personal comforts, and giving cheerfully from his own stores to the needy and starving Germans. Minister Washburne, in reply, says the credit for his acts is due the administration of President Grant, under whose specific direction he complied with the request of the German government to assume the protection of Germans in France. He felt that he correctly interpreted the feelings of the government and people of the United States when he followed the inclinations of his own heart in doing what he did. If he was able to send thirty thousand Germans out of Paris before the gates of the city finally closed, it was because of the unbounded liberality of the German government. It furnished means and the French government gave him every support. If he was able during the last terrible days of the siege to procure protection and furnish means of support to three thousand Germans who flocked to our legation, it was because the government of National Defense caused his position to be respected. And if he was able, after the siege, to continue that protection, it was because he had the support of the French republic and that illustrious man, M. Thiers, who is at the head of the government. "And perhaps," says Mr. Washburne, "nothing could better exemplify the power of our country, and the respect paid to it by all, than that the Commune of Paris, in its career of crime and blood, released on my demand more than one hundred Germans who had been thrown into prison guiltless of any crime and subjected to frightful persecutions."

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Italian Fleet Indulges in Mimic Combat at Naples.

NAPLES, October 28.—The Italian fleet now concentrated in this harbor, consisting of several iron clads and steam vessels of all kinds, was reviewed to-day by the King. The fleet went through the manœuvres of naval combat. The spectacle was witnessed by thousands of people from the sea and shore. The bay was covered with boats as far as the eye could reach and presented a most animated appearance.

Why the Pope Declined to Interfere in Behalf of the Irish Clergy.

ROME, October 28.—The *Giornale di Roma* makes the following statement with regard to Cardinal Cullen's visit to Rome: "The mission of his Eminence to the Holy See was to urge on the Pope to more in behalf of the Catholic clergy of Galway, who are suffering persecution. The Holy Father, who always censures the excesses of the Irish clergy, peremptorily refused to interfere, saying the Irish only obey the Holy See when they could turn its instructions to good account, and willingly disobeyed it rather than sacrifice their passions."

Another Prelate Rejects the Infallibility Dogrine.

PARIS, October 28.—The Cure of Hava Villers has written a letter to the Bishop of Versailles, rejecting the decision of the Ecumenical Council with regard to the infallibility of the Pope.

President Grant Congratulates President Thiers.

PARIS, October 28.—A congratulatory dispatch has been received by Thiers from President Grant on the progress of republicanism in France, as shown by the recent election for vacancies in the National Assembly.

Resistance to Sunday Liquor Law in Liverpool.

LONDON, October 28.—The licensing act closing the drinking saloons of Liverpool at nine o'clock Sunday night, was enforced for the first time yesterday, and gives rise to considerable excitement. The police dispersed the crowds, whose demonstrations were opposed to the law and arrested some that did. In some places colored fires were lighted in the streets and the police hooted.

Overflow of the River Po in Italy—Extraordinary Inundation.

TURIN, October 28.—Damages caused by inundations of the Po, especially in the provinces of Mantua and Ferrara are immense. Seventy-five hundred kilometers of the most fertile land in the country are covered with water; whole towns and villages are submerged and many houses have been undermined and fallen. In some places the water reaches to the roofs of the highest buildings. Thousands of people are homeless and others are flying from their dwellings, which are threatened with destruction. The towns of Casal, Maggiore and Ostiglia, on the river Po, are in great danger. The population are in a panic stricken. The suffering is wide-spread and inhouse, but relief is going forward from all parts of Italy.

Effect of Increased Duties on Goods Imported in French Vessels.

HAVRE, October 28.—The quays are crowded with vessels bound for the United States. The ship owners refuse to let them sail, in consequence of the 10 per cent. increase of duty imposed by the United States on goods.

Meeting of Spanish Federa ists Called.

MADRID, October 28.—The committee of the Federalist members of the Cortes have issued a call for a general meeting of their party in Madrid on the 17th of November. In the call the members explain their course in the Cortes, disapprove of the recent attempt, and repudiate any coalition with the Conservative Republican, Union or Radical parties. A majority of the Deputies constituting the majority of the Cortes, it was resolved that after November 1st the abolition of the death penalty in political cases should be enforced, a proposition has been introduced in the Cortes to permit the use of opprobrious words in telegraph dispatches, which has hitherto been forbidden under the censorship.

Dead Lock in the Prussian Diet.

BERLIN, October 28.—There is a conflict between the upper and lower houses of the Prussian Diet on the county reform bill, which provides for local self government in the rural districts. The bill, which was adopted by the Chamber of Deputies in the last session, came before the House of Lords at the beginning of the present session and has met since with determined opposition. The majority of the Democratic party in the upper house refuses to pass the bill, and the Ministry has declared in favor of it. The President of the House of Lords has addressed a letter to the Emperor, who spoke to him about the dead-lock in the body, and insisted that the Lords should bring it to an end by passing the measure, which the lower house had adopted.

Fearful Hurrine—Loss of Life.

NAPLES, October 28.—A fearful hurricane swept through the province of Syracuse yesterday. Several buildings were blown down, and it is reported that thirty-two persons were buried under the ruins.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

VIENNA, October 28.—The census of the city of Vienna has been completed, and shows a population of nine hundred thousand.

LONDON, October 28.—A suit for assault and battery against H. H. Davis, Consul of the United States at Cardiff, was before the court to-day. The trial has not yet ended.

Marine News.

LONDON, October 28.—The steamships Adriatic, Cambria and Austrian have arrived out.

The Markets.

LONDON, October 28, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 93⅝@93⅞; for account 93⅞. American securities—5-20s of 1865, 91; 5-20s of 1867, 92¼; 10-40s, 87; new 5s, 88⅜; Erie 43⅝. Sugar afloat £28 12s 9d@28 £3. Tallow 38s 6d.

PARIS, October 28.—Rentes 53 francs 22 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, October 28.—Cotton firmer; middling uplands 9⅝d; Orleans 9⅝d; sales 12,000 bales, including for speculation and export 5,000 bales. There were sales of middling uplands for shipment at 9⅜d, and for December at 9¼d; Orleans for October, 10 1-16d. Breadstuffs firm. Red western wheat 11s 6d@11s 8d. Flour 25s. Corn 34s 6d. Pork 56s. Beef 62s. Lard 39s. Cheese 63s 6d. Cumberland middles 35s 6d.

ANTWERP, October 28.—Petroleum—Refined 56¾ francs.

POLITICAL.

Last Grand Rally at Dayton, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

DAYTON, O., October 28, 1872.

The Republicans of Dayton will hold their last grand rally of the campaign next Saturday evening. The meeting is to be addressed by Governor Noyes and other leading speakers. Hon. L. B. Ancheltree addressed a large Republican meeting at Xenia to-night.

Dissatisfaction with the Registration in Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., October 27.—There are a great many complaints about the registration in this State. Many are claiming that since the board has the law allows, while others contend that it is more rigid than the law requires. The canvass of the state is about through. Hon. J. F. Elliott, Republican, has withdrawn from the race for Congress in the Second district, thus leaving the contest between Bell, Democrat, and Joyner, Republican.

The New Jersey Straight-outs.

CAMDEN, N. J., October 28.—The Straight-out Democratic Executive Committee met Saturday night to nominate a full ticket. In addition to electors they nominated Hon. Samuel E. Dimmick for congress; also candidates for State Senate and for Assembly.

POLITICAL NOTES.

On the subject of Gen. Hartranft's appointments the Philadelphia *Sunday Republic* says: "Among the persons mentioned in connection with Gov. Hartranft's administration are Wayne MacVeigh, Esq., Henry C. Johnson, of Crawford, and H. Bucher Swope, for the Attorney Generalship; Major Lane S. Hart, one of Hartranft's old regimental officers, and now a clerk under him in the Auditor General's office, for the post of Adjutant General, and Captain John B. Bachelor for private secretary. Gen. Robert L. Bodine is said to be a candidate again for Fifour Inspector, and also Mr. E. S. Leedom, of Delaware county, formerly a merchant of this city. We give the rumors for what they are worth.

Speaking of the New York *Sun's* infamously false charge of bribe-taking against Mr. Dawes, the Springfield *Republican* says: "Nothing short of the most absolute and cumulative proofs will ever convince any considerable number of people in Massachusetts that Mr. Dawes yielded to the temptation of Mr. Oakes Ames's bribes. He will be re-elected to Congress week after next by one of the largest majorities he ever had; partly from the weakness of the opposing candidate, but chiefly because the district has confidence in his integrity and his ability, and believe that, on the majority of the issues before the country, he will represent them more truly, intelligently and more effectively, and more independently, too, than any other man whom they can get to serve."

Col. Alex. K. McClure, in an interview, states that the organization of the Liberal Republican party in this State is still kept up in every county and town, and a direct communication with all the chairmen of county committees is still maintained. It is intended to maintain a perfect organization of the party after the Presidential election, and to call a State convention of the Liberal Republican party for the purpose of nominating next year candidates for Judge of the Supreme Court and State Treasurer. The Liberal party in Pennsylvania, from all indications, is in very much the same case as the invalid, who said he was "walking about to save funeral expenses."

The New York *Tribune* Association, several years ago, insured the life of Horace Greeley for an amount stated as high as $250,000, and have since regularly paid up the premiums. If they had insured his political life, the money could have been collected from the insurance companies now.

A meeting was held in Turn Halle, New York, Thursday evening, under the patronage of the Free-thinking Association of Brooklyn, to urge the abolition of the office of the President of the United States, the substitution for it of an executive commission, and various other radical changes in the form of the national government. The objects of the meeting were embodied in a series of resolutions, and fifteen men and women were elected a committee to carry them out.

There is going to be a lively scrimmage over that South Carolina Senatorship. Besides Sawyer, the present incumbent, there are at least four candidates in the field—old Mr. Moses, father of the Governor-elect, the two colored Congressmen, Elliott and Rainey, and Controller Cardozo.

The New York *World* pleads with its followers to keep on struggling. Certainly no one should interfere to prevent that. Nothing could be more cruel or improper than an effort to prevent the death struggle when dissolution is taking place.

The Illinois Minority Representation Society, whose headquarters are in Chicago, has addressed a circular letter to judges of election in that State, asking for complete returns of the operation of the system of cumulative voting provided for in its constitution. This system is to be tried for the first time in the election of State officers. This society intends to publish at an early day an analysis of the practical working of the scheme.

The *American Union*, of Georgia, a Liberal Republican Greeley paper, has withdrawn the Greeley ticket. The late election opened its eyes, and it says: "We sell out our paper, for we do not wish to live in a community where public opinion is of so little respected that people are shot down for attempting to exercise those rights. We are not fearful, but it is perfectly plain and clear to us that there is here *no security* for life or property, and we prefer, therefore, to make our home elsewhere."

The Springfield *Republican* has this sneer. It says: "We notice expressions of curiosity in some quarters with reference to the political whereabouts of Governor Curtin. Isn't that rather a ground issue?"

John G. Whittier declines to be the "independence" party's candidate for Vice President on the ticket with John C. Fremont, as will be seen by his response to the letter of the committee of the Woman's Homestead League, informing him of his nomination:

AMESBURY, 10th Mo., 23d, 1872.

"To Mrs. A. H. C. Phelps, Secretary, &c.

"DEAR FRIEND—The self-complacent commissaries in my vicinity which I have regarded those men who were so unfortunate as to be candidates for office has been somewhat disturbed by the receipt of the letter informing me that I am designated by acting into the same unhappy predicament. I hasten therefore to say that I cannot allow the use of my name in such a position, and to respectfully but decidedly request its withdrawal. I am by no means indifferent to any movement which looks to the advance of good, and my sympathies always go with those who are honestly trying to make the world better. I set no store by the special reforms contemplated by these and thy coadjutors may be best promoted by acting with and through existing political parties. In this State the Republican party, which is largely in the majority, has pledged itself to the cause of woman suffrage; and our special business now is to hold that party to its pledge, as with the right of suffrage once secured, all other needed reforms will follow. Thanking thee for the kind terms of the letter, and appreciating the earnest endeavors to promote the well-being of thy sex,

"I am very truly thy friend,
"JOHN G. WHITTIER."

Some of the Democrats in Erie illuminated their houses in honor of the recent victories over the Confederates. The *Observer* calls upon them to rise and explain: "We are willing to make explanation, up to the date of the reason why several Democrats of this city illuminated their buildings in honor of a victory over their professed principles. They owe it to themselves to tell the people their motive for the act, as there is much criticism of their course. The matter is all the more inexplicable as the parties referred to were all original Greeley men."

In eight contiguous townships in the "upper end" of Montgomery county, Buckalew had a majority of 1,867. In the remainder of the county Hartranft's majority was 1,830. This is the case in which the county obtains over three-fourths of the total population, and pays four-fifths of the taxes collected, yet the other section has furnished all the county officers for 12 years.

There is much speculation concerning who will be chosen officers of the next Legislature. Hon. George B. Anderson, of this county, is of course to be Speaker of the Senate. For chief clerk of that body Hon. Russell Errett, George H. Lane, of Philadelphia, and Lucius H. Rogers, of McKean county, are talked of. The Republican party will have to have little opposition for the Speakership of the House, and General Selfridge is again a candidate for chief clerk. For permanent presiding officer of the Constitutional Convention the names of Buckalew are named, among them Hon. W. M. Meredith, of Philadelphia; Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, of Lancaster, and Hon. Samuel E. Dimmick, of Wayne county. For clerk of that body a number of persons are said to be candidates, among them ex-Senator Imbrie, of Beaver county.

The Lebanon *Advertiser* tells about a Democrat who voted the Republican ticket. "This was the starting point. In less than a week after the election he was caught in the act of robbing a neighbor's hen-roost, and is now in jail, where he is likely to have ample time to ruminate over his folly. Many of that fellow could not resist old habits, even after he got into good company.

The Pottsville *Standard* says concerning the bull of excommunication lately promulgated by the Democrats against Sam Josephs and Bill McMullin: "Now, suppose Sam and Billy get up a meeting and call for the other fellows out, what then? Which would be what, and who?"

The following prediction as to the result of the coming election is made by the Louisville *Commercial Democrat*, an O'Conor paper, and though no more wild than Greeley calculations, it is not strictly reliable. That paper says: "If Greeley remains in the canvass, Grant will carry Indiana, and carry Ohio by 40,000 to 50,000; Pennsylvania by 30,000 to 60,000; Illinois by 50,000. If Greeley retires O'Conor will carry Indiana by 10,000; Ohio by 15,000; Pennsylvania by 20,000; New York by 50,000 to 60,000; Illinois by 5,000, and other States to a number sufficient to elect him. Grant will carry 17 States, and O'Conor does not. If Democrats do their duty O'Conor will carry it; if they choose to fool away their votes on Greeley, Grant will get 203."

The Johnstown *Tribune* says: Before the election there were about twenty Greeley Republicans in this county. Now that number has been reduced one-half, and we doubt very much if one Democratic vote will be thrown for the old white-coated candidate. *De coatee*: It is known that a couple of hundred Democrats voted for Gen. Grant, thus assuring our gallant standard bearer four Republican friends do not become pathetic, as *manque ts* in Columbia county in November.

Mathew Phoenix, who now resides at Carverton, Luzerne county, is now 106 years of age, being born January 10, 1766. He voted twice for General Washington, and has voted at every Presidential election since—his last vote being for General Grant, and he says he wants to live to give General Grant another vote for President, and he will do it. Mr. Phoenix still retains his faculties in a remarkable degree, and can remember many incidents of the early history of our country, and still manifests a great interest in all passing events. There are few now living in the United States as old as Mr. Phoenix.

The Congressional elections in West Virginia take place on the Tuesday following the State election. We presume the elections were held Thursday to give the party that was unsuccessful at the August election in the First and Second districts, ground for a contest. Under the lights as they now appear, however, the candidates successful Thursday should still certain that purpose, the question is now remitted to the House of Representatives. In pursuance of such purpose it is presumed those candidates will demand, as well as the candidates elected in August, certificates of election from the Governor. It is held by some that it will be the duty of the Governor to give certificates for each election, assuming it to be fairly a matter of controversy which is the valid one. They hold that the Governor's duties in the matter are purely ministerial, and that when an election has been held by the law of officers under due formalities, and the results thereof are certified to him by the supervisors of the several counties, he cannot go behind their certificates, but must certify to the fact of existence with them; leaving the holders of the certificates to plead it out before the House of Representatives.

The Greeley furor in Texas, while it lasted, was confined to two Congressional districts, and the probability is that the Republicans will carry both of these. Western Texas, which was never for Greeley, is well populated by Northern people, and in the event of the State have now nominated a straight-out electoral ticket, and the Galveston *Standard* thinks it doubtful whether Greeley will poll as many as 5,000 votes in the whole State.

The Albany *Journal* is a paper not given to "brag," or the building of political air castles. After a careful review of the situation in New York, it says of the prospective result in November, it says: "The majority for General Grant may be thirty thousand or may be fifty thousand—it will certainly be enough."

They are betting on Wall street that Greeley will carry both Ohio and Indiana in November. They ought to know better.

An obstinate old Democrat in a Western State says that he can and will support Greeley, "because he was the first to advocate general amnesty." The Confederates in Georgia are acting on the same principle.

Philadelphia Appropriates $50,000 to the Centennial Commission.

PHILADELPHIA, October 28.—The Finance Committee of Councils, to-night, agreed upon reporting a bill to the general body, appropriating $50,000 to the United States Centennial Commission to pay the incidental expenses thereof, and for engraving, printing and opening books of subscription in the several states and territories.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Political Outlook in Maryland.

Republicans Greatly Encouraged.

They Expect to Carry the State.

Satisfactory Land Office Report

Department Estimates Completed.

Opinion on the Eight Hour Law.

Prosecution of a Defaulter.

Designs Invited for Testing Boiler Plates.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 28, 1872.

Maryland Expected to Vote for Grant.

The Baltimore *American* says that if the ratio of Republican gains that has been obtained in Maryland since October 9th keeps up for another week, they will carry the State. The Sixth Congressional district is conceded by the Democrats, and the Fifth is scarcely in doubt. A larger Republican vote will be polled in the city of Baltimore than has been done since emancipation was declared, and information from the eastern shore indicates that the Democratic vote there will fall below its usual figures. In view of these facts, the Republicans of Maryland have considerable hope of carrying the State for Grant and Wilson.

The Land Office Report.

The report of General Drummond, of the Land Office, shows nearly all the back work of that office brought up to the last of September. The total number of acres sold for cash is 1,370,320; located with bounty warrants, 389,000; homestead entries, 4,671,333; agricultural college scrip, 693,613; certified to railroads, 3,554,887. These with other minor items, make the total disposed of 11,864,925 acres, and cash receipts for same $2,218,180. 1,261,653,620 acres of the public domain yet remain unsurveyed. The progress of the few remaining land grant railroads toward completion has been rapid. Over 1,700 miles have been completed within a year. Tree culture receives considerable attention, and the Commissioner recommends an amendment to the homestead law making it obligatory on settlers under it to cultivate a certain number of acres in trees for three years.

Department Estimates Completed.

All the annual estimates have been completed at Departments, and are being arranged at the Treasury. The deficiencies are less than half those of last year.

The Horse Disease.

Horse owners here are unlecided whether the disease prevailing at the North is really here, or whether the epidemic is not altogether colds caused by the late severe storms. At any rate, the symptoms here are as yet very mild, and the number of cases, if they are in reality such, are not rapidly increasing. Thomas Berry, the Indian Minister are sick with something resembling the epidemic. They were taken sick about a week ago and are now getting better. It is supposed they contracted the disease on the cars on Wednesday last, when they came in from New York. However, they were not to have examined them express the opinion that they are suffering solely from the effects of a heavy cold.

The Eight Hour Law.

The Attorney General has given the opinion that, according to the spirit of the law, all employees in the arsenals, armories, quartermaster depots, &c., where employed by the day and engaged more than eight hours, are entitled to extra pay for the additional time.

Prosecution of a Defaulter Ordered.

The District Attorney of New York has been instructed to commence suit against General Butterfield for a deficiency of $2,300 in his accounts as assistant treasurer, which he has delayed to make good, thereby permitting the time to run against him. He has also been given to prosecute the brokers in New York who conducted speculations with government money for Johnson, the stamp clerk defaulter.

Tonnage Dues on Lakes.

The Secretary of the Treasury will probably recommend the abolition of tonnage dues on vessels engaged in trade on the lakes between the United States and Canada, thus assimilating that traffic to the coasting trade proper, on which tonnage dues were abolished two years ago. The reason assigned is that the levying and collection of dues is a matter of some annoyance to vessels, without yielding any revenue of consequence to the government. The Secretary is also in favor of abolishing a number of lots of delivery on the western rivers, rendered useless by the shifting of trade.

Testing of Boiler Plates.

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Inspector General of Steamboats to invite manufacturers to submit designs for machinery to test the strength of boiler plates, as required by the act of 28th of February 28, 1871. A commission will be selected to decide upon the best machine for that purpose.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 28, 1872.

WAR DEPARTMENT ORDER.

The War Department has issued an order that in no case shall any order for funeral expenses or transportation, at the public expense, of officers remains be issued without the approval of the Secretary of War having first been obtained in each case.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

The United States Supreme Court commenced the adjourned term to-day, the Chief Justice presiding, and all the associates present excepting Judges Nelson and Davis. The business of the court was taken up at case 75, proceeded with in regular order.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The following are the Treasury balances at the close of business to-day: Currency, $4,199,285; coin, $90,000,000; $27,758,000 of coin certificates, $21,185; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $22,860,000.

The American and British claims commission to-day considered the application for the extension of the time for taking testimony. A number of cases were submitted on their merits. The session to-morrow will be longer than usual, the commission having decided on expediting its business without unnecessary loss of time.

PERSONAL.

Secretary Delano will return to-day for Missouri, and will speak during the week at St. Louis, Sedalia and Kansas City.

Steamboat Captains' Association Revived.

ST. LOUIS, October 28.—A meeting of steamboat captains and owners was held here this afternoon, at which it was resolved to revive the Steamboat Captains' Mercantile Association, and a committee was appointed to revise the constitution and report at a subsequent meeting. It was also resolved to send a delegation to the Steamboat Owners and Captains' Convention to be held at Cairo on November 12th, at which the general interests of owners and captains will be discussed, and, if possible, a uniform scale of wages to harmonize the interests of railroad and steamboat lines running for parallel routes, and to agree upon rates of freight which will be remunerative to both.

Fatal Affray Between Gamblers.

NEW ORLEANS, October 28.—During an altercation between Jesse Henry and Perry Lynch, gamblers, to-day, the former was shot four times, and the latter stabbed fatally. Henry will probably die.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The locomotive of a freight train on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad, when near Covington, Monday morning, ran off a bridge into the Licking river, killing the engineer, named John Thompson was instantly killed, and the fireman, Jeremiah Sullivan injured.

The liabilities of the Memphis Savings Bank will exceed two hundred and thirty thousand dollars, but the individual deposits only amount to fifty-seven thousand. The suspension causes no excitement in financial circles.

James Speed, ticket agent of the Memphis and Louisville Railroad, was garroted and robbed of a valuable watch and chain in Memphis, Sunday evening.

At Lexington, Kentucky, Saturday, Wm. Thomas pursued his wife to the house of a neighboring family and commenced whipping her. The neighbor expostulated with him, when he commenced upon her, and her son, a boy of fifteen coming in, shot him dead with a revolver. The boy escaped.

Louis Patterson, aged twenty-eight years, from Baltimore, stopping at the Ellsworth House, Erie, Pa., committed suicide Monday morning by taking laudanum.

Out of a fleet of seventy vessels arriving at Buffalo since Sunday, fifty were chartered to go to Lake Superior for ore and for wheat.

The steamer Cypheress, from Shanghai via Suez Canal, arrived at New York yesterday.

Jacob Bartly (colored) was killed near Nashville, Tennessee, on Sunday, by the accidental discharge of his gun. He had been on a hunting expedition.

A little boy, named Eakin, in jumping from a street car in Nashville, Tennessee, on Sunday, was mortally hurt.

Maggie Pegram was run over and killed in Nashville, Tennessee, by a carriage, on Sunday evening, and another person seriously injured. The driver and left the carriage unattended, and the horses became restive and ran off.

The paintings in the Governor's room, at New York, have been selected to satisfy the judgment of $12,400 against the city.

General J. Berry, collector of the port of Bath, Me., and ex-Governor Buchanan, died at his residence in Georgetown, Saturday evening, aged seventy five years.

A letter from St. John's says the potato crop of New Brunswick is in a great extent destroyed by blight, and that the cod fishery will not be more than two thirds of that last year.

At the session of the Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church, at New York yesterday, Bishop Smith, of Kentucky, presiding, Rev. W. A. Watson was elected Secretary.

The steamer City of Montreal, from Liverpool, arrived at New York Yesterday.

There were eighteen cases of small-pox in New York last week, an increase of fifteen.

At the weekly conference of the Baptist ministers of Boston and vicinity yesterday, the question of close communion was discussed, and the subject finally referred to a special committee, to report at next meeting. At the close of the conference the following resolution was adopted: "*Resolved*, That in say action we have taken to-day we disavow any tendency to open communion."

The Emery Wheel Company's mill at Leeds, Mass., was almost destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon. Loss $40,000; insurance $15,000.

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The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1872.

WHENEVER the truth of things is in issue, it seems impossible for the Pittsburgh *Post* to get the hang of the school house. Thus it charges that, "notwithstanding the protest of the entire body of missionaries residing in Egypt, and many prominent men of the country, GRANT still retains BUTLER as United States Consul General." This statement is diametrically at variance with the facts of the case; which are, that the President directed a special agent of the Treasury Department to be sent to Alexandria to investigate the charges preferred against BUTLER by the missionaries and others; that immediately after this special agent had rendered his report of such investigation to the Treasury Department, President GRANT directed the removal of BUTLER and the assignment of another official in his stead; and that—as the *Post* well knows—the tenure of office act prevents the President from making the dismissal absolute without the consent of the Senate. It now rests with that body to ratify the action of President GRANT.

THE Supreme Court of Illinois having summoned the editors of the Chicago *Evening Journal* to appear and answer why they should not be punished for contempt for having published a somewhat caustic criticism of the action of the court in granting a writ of *supersedeas* in the case of a notorious criminal under sentence of death for the murder of a policeman, that paper makes a neat point on the offended tribunal by offering, in answer, a portion of one of the recent decisions of the court itself, in which *it* was stated that

> "An honest, independent and intelligent court will win its way to public confidence in spite of newspaper paragraphs, however pointed may be their wit or satire, and its dignity will suffer less by passing them unnoticed than by arraigning the perpetrators, trying them in a summary way, and punishing them by the judgment of the offended party. It is at best an arbitrary power, and should only be exercised on the preservative, and not on the vindictive principle."

Whether the court will consider this answer wholly satisfactory is, perhaps, doubtful, but there can hardly be any question that it is sufficiently conclusive; neither is it probable that the attempt of the judiciary of that State to extend its jurisdiction so far as to make itself the censor of the press will meet with any great degree of success.

THE Republican party is the party of reform. In that belief the sober masses of the people have heretofore supported it, and upon the ground of that confidence will next week renew for another four years the term of the present national administration. It may be set down as certain, moreover, that they will hold the men into whose hands the government of affairs is intrusted to a strict and faithful account. The Congressional abuse of the postal department, for instance, will have to be stopped by the abolition of the franking privilege. President GRANT has repeatedly tried to correct the evil, and the Postmaster General has again and again urged its repeal upon the National Legislature. Last winter the House passed a bill enacting the reform, but it was defeated in the Senate. It is understood that Secretary CRESSWELL will again, in his forthcoming report, urge the matter upon the attention of Congress. During the present year the postal department has had to carry four million dollars worth of free mail matter. It is proper the members of the National Legislature should understand that the people are quite fixed in their determination to lop off this superfluous expense. Let us hope the popular demand may no longer be disregarded.

AT length the principal organ of the "Liberal" movement substantially admits, what all along it has heretofore denied, that it has for its ultimate object the restoration of the Democracy to power, and the delivery into the hands of that party of the "legislation and government of the Union." Unable, notwithstanding its blinding vanity and conceit, to ignore the fact that Greeleyism is everywhere *in articulo mortis*, and that even New York itself, on which that paper has hitherto confidently counted, threatens to repudiate the monstrous conspiracy as emphatically as any of her sister States have done, it tearfully asks whether Democrats desire to exclude themselves from power indefinitely, and says that if the ten or twenty per cent. of the Democratic vote of that State, which it fears will "desert the polls or vote for GRANT," does so, "that party will be beaten into the dust—how long to stay there the future only can disclose." Following in the steps of the Pittsburgh *Post*, or rather repeating the example which that paper has so faithfully copied, the *Tribune* then proceeds to heap insult on insult on the heads of the Democrats who refuse to don the Greeley hook in their nose, savagely affirming that if they "fool away" their present "opportunity" they will by so doing "justify the opprobrious epithets so plentifully showered upon them." What do the few well meaning "Liberals" who still adhere to GREELEY think of these things; and how do honest and consistent Democrats regard this commingled obsequiousness and insolence?

MENDACIOUS PARTISANSHIP.

The mendacity of the *Tribune* is absolutely incomprehensible. Reference has already been made to that paper's atrocious attempt to create the impression that the late theft of vouchers and other public documents in York county was committed by Republicans for the purpose of shielding members of the party; instead of being, as it was, a Democratic robbery to prevent Democratic evil-doers from being brought to justice. This utterly indefensible falsification of plain facts was certainly bad enough. The next day, however, the *Tribune* plunged still deeper into the mire of shameless immorality by asserting that MARA, who shot Alderman MCMULLEN, of Philadelphia, had been "sent forth a freeman and a citizen," in consequence of certain "adroit tricks" which Mr. BUCHER SWOOPE had practiced upon the law—this, notwithstanding the fact that two days before the infamous charge was made, MARA had been tried and convicted of the crime of which he stood charged, and that at the date of the *Tribune's* villainous attack he lay in prison awaiting sentence. This, however, is not all. In a most cowardly and whining appeal to the rank Democracy to come up to the support of HORACE GREELEY, that paper unblushingly declares that Republicans regard Democrats "as public enemies who ought to have no voice in public affairs, or ought to speak only to be hooted down;" on the basis of which astounding falsehood it pitifully entreats them to "arouse to action." This is the way in which the great organ of "reconciliation" illustrates its conception of journalistic candor, and its desire for the inauguration of an era of peace and good will. Most plain and unsophisticated people, however, will be apt to consider it as deliberate and disgraceful knavery.

SUGGESTIONS FOR REFORM.

As one of the journals that were conspicuous in their efforts to win the great Republican victory in Pennsylvania, the Pottsville *Miner's Journal* will be counted the right to demand that the party shall use its power to reform abuses within its reach. It very properly refers to the practice that has grown up in the Legislature of voting extra sums to members serving on special committees. For instance: A special committee is raised to examine a public institution, inquire into a contested election case or to perform other duties not strictly pertaining to the daily sessions of the Senate and House. As members of the Legislature these committeemen receive a fixed salary. Serving on special committees is a normal part of their duty as members on standing committees. They were elected to perform such duty, or whatever duty they might be assigned to under the rules. As servants of the State it has a right to their services; they agree to give them, and for the regular salary attached to the office. Going to Philadelphia or elsewhere to prosecute an investigation does not alter the case. They are but members of the Legislature and were sent there as such and such only; and for the performance of duties which, under the rules, nobody else can perform, and which were contemplated in their election. If the performance of such duties should necessarily involve extraordinary expenses, reimbursement might properly be made; but double pay, or, as sometimes has been the case, more than double pay, voted by the Legislature, and coolly pocketed by members, or any extra pay whatever, amounts to an abuse which no extent of precedent can justify. The practice is not only in itself an outrage, but it leads to the raising of special committees when they are not needed, for the sake of extra pay, and is the direct source of demoralization. We vote with the *Journal* for its discontinuance.

The practice of annually voting PERRON'S Digest and other books is also condemned as "petty stealing." If it is "stealing" at all, it cannot be called "petty," for it amounts to many thousands of dollars annually. Other abuses are referred to, among them that of charging extraordinary rates for advertising, whereby the State is made to pay far in excess of the usual charges to individuals. This abuse no doubt exists, and the *Journal* has done well to point it out; but it has fallen into an error, and thus done injustice to the COMMERCIAL by including it in the list of papers whose bills are quoted to illustrate the point of excessive charges. In every case the State has been charged by the COMMERCIAL the same as individuals.

With our contemporary we look to the Constitutional Convention to reform these and other abuses, though we are not without hope that the Republicans in the Legislature will do what they can toward it at the ensuing session.

WHO IS TO BLAME?

Not only French but some English and American newspapers make frequent reference to the humane spirit of the present age in connection with the subject of the late emigration from Elsass-Lothringen. The policy of Germany which led to the movement seems to them cruel, as it seems to them peculiarly out of character with the democratic tendencies and frank recognition of individual rights which distinguish our time. It may, however, be doubted whether the Alsatian emigration of to-day excites half as much indignation or enlists half as much sympathy among disinterested spectators as were the effect of the Huguenot emigration from France which followed the revocation of the edict of Nantes, in 1685. It was a comparatively rude age, and people then were not much in the habit of meditating upon the tenderness and generosity of their own sentiments. But they felt quite as deeply as their descendants; and as the fifty thousand religious and industrious French families, fleeing from their homes rather than face the terrible alternative, wandered over Germany and the rest of Protestant Europe, their sufferings produced a memorable impression upon the minds of their fellow men. And in Germany at least, an impression quite as deep and lasting was the consequence of the desolation of the Palatinate by French soldiers only three years later, when from twenty-thousand to thirty thousand people, through no fault of their own, were scattered as homeless wanderers over the face of the earth. The posterity of both these emigrations are found to-day in every part of Protestant Germany, and by their family records and traditions have contributed largely to form, among the great nation beyond the Rhine, the public sentiment concerning the French which demanded the annexation, or rather the restoration, of Elsass and a part of Lothringen.

In denouncing Germany for having appropriated these provinces without the concurrence of the inhabitants, the French claim for themselves the honor of having first proclaimed the principle that no people should be annexed without their own consent. And in evidence of their own consistency they refer to the fact that the transfer of Nice and Savoy to France was sanctioned by a popular vote, and that the annexation of Venetia to Italy, under French auspices, was ratified in the same way. But even if it be assumed that the question of their own annexation was fairly and in good faith submitted to the people of Nice and Savoy for their decision, one or even three or four facts of the sort in the reign of LOUIS NAPOLEON would hardly suffice to convince the world that the French have reversed a rule which only a few years ago seemed absolute in their history. Germans especially, familiar with French diatribes concerning the imperative duty of rectifying their boundaries, could not be expected to believe that the opposition of the inhabitants of the coveted territory would prove an insuperable barrier in the way of its fulfillment. And few people can feel any doubt that, if the French had succeeded in marching to Berlin as the Germans marched to Paris, they would have given the longed for rotundity or symmetry to their eastern and northeastern boundaries, without regard to the protest of anybody. In fact, average Frenchmen find it as impossible to believe in the unwillingness of people to be annexed to France as the average Frenchman finds it to believe that a woman not French seriously intends to repel his affectionate advances. At any rate, the Germans, judging the French by their history, and by the pretensions with which they engaged in the war, felt perfectly confident that in annexing territory they were doing only what their antagonists would have done if they had been victorious. The Germans also know very well that, having defeated their proud, sensitive and vainglorious neighbors, no generosity, no magnanimity on their part, would prevent attempts at revenge and reprisal on the part of the vanquished. They were therefore altogether justifiable in taking such measures as seemed to them legitimate to secure themselves against the certainty of another war. Annexation seemed to be a measure of this kind, the territory taken being thought necessary to give them a boundary easily defended. The policy may have been a mistake, but it was no doubt adopted in the full conviction of its soundness. Hence, whatever compassion one cannot help but feel for the people upon whom it brings suffering, dispassionate judgment will affix the blame where it belongs—upon the nation whose restless, ambitious, aggressive spirit began the war which ended for themselves in disaster. Even for the Alsatian emigration the French themselves are more directly to blame than they may appear at first glance. The single feature of the German government which renders it odious to the people of the annexed provinces is the conscription. Everywhere in Germany it is regarded with disgust, and naturally it is so peculiar a hardship to the people of Elsass that common humanity might seem to require their temporary exemption from its enforcement. But the threats and evident preparations of France to renew the war, more than any other cause, compels the German government to keep up its military efficiency, and the fact that Elsass is on the frontier of course seems to forbid any relaxation of the general military law in behalf of its inhabitants.

NOW FOR THE VERDICT.

The issues of the campaign are fully made up, and there is no necessity for further argument. These things, however, are clear, deserving alike the careful consideration of those Republicans who look with some dissatisfaction on certain acts of the present administration, and of those honest Democrats who, while feeling a natural hesitation at voting for the regular Republican nominees, contemplate with disgust the prospect of indorsing the coalition candidate. It is clear that the charges of the failure of GRANT'S administration have never been and are not to-day proved. It is clear that since his inauguration the internal relations of the country have been prosperous, and, upon the whole, harmonious. It is clear that the expenditures of the government have been regulated by stringent economy. It is clear that all classes of citizens have been protected in the enjoyment of their civil and political rights. It is clear that a promising system of civil service reform has been introduced, and is being pushed forward as rapidly as possible. It is clear that the foreign relations of the country have been directed by a wise and prudent policy. All these things are clear; and the question for voters to consider is, whether it is not safer, as well as more just, to give their preference to a party which has done so much and promises to do more, rather than to one which, while promising much, has done comparatively nothing? If the administration of GRANT has been the failure charged, what is the explanation of the present stability and prosperity of the great commercial, manufacturing and industrial interests of the country? And if the election of GREELEY is really a matter to be desired, how does it come about that the leading financiers and business men of the nation, as well as intelligent workingmen, everywhere regard the possibility of such an event with undisguised alarm and dismay? Would the country be likely to advance and prosper more under a vacillating President and a dubious policy, than under an administration whose fidelity and prudence, notwithstanding occasional errors and mistakes, have already been fully proved? In whose favor does the balance of probabilities turn? These are the questions for thoughtful men, without respect to politics, to consider and act upon when they go to the polls a week from to-day.

THE Convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, which was in session at St. Louis last week, passed two resolutions of considerable importance. The first provides for the abolition of railroad traffic and travel on Sundays, and a committee was appointed to confer with the railroad officials throughout the country and obtain the desired result. The question is one which has two sides to it, and admits of free and open discussion. It is very questionable whether the advantage which may accrue to the engineers will not be more than offset by the disadvantages which must inevitably happen to travelers and the mail service. With regard to the second resolution, however, which provides that any engineer, addicted to the use of intoxicating drinks, be expelled from the Brotherhood, there can be no question as to its excellence and its necessity, and it is peculiarly gratifying that the proposition has originated with the engineers themselves. They are deserving of special commendation for having voluntarily taken such an excellent stand, and in view of this fact the railroad companies should give to the Brotherhood their cordial sympathy and support.

FLETCHER WILLS, the defaulting dividend clerk of the Delaware Safety Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Philadelphia, when charged with his crime by the President of the company, admitted it at once, and made a statement which enabled the bookkeepers to ascertain the full extent of his stealings—about $45,000. Wills also stated that a large portion of this amount had been expended in the support of his colored woman and a pair of stylish horses. He surrendered his private residence and the house occupied by his mistress, which, with the horses, will bring about $10,000, leaving the company with a loss of $35,000.

SENATOR SPRAGUE, of Rhode Island, has recently presented full suits of clothing to the officers and crew of the revenue cutter Moccasin, who gave theirs to the survivors of the Metis.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

In view of the number of street car accidents, passengers should remember that if the rule always to get out of the car on the right hand side is strictly observed, such accidents will rarely, if ever, occur. By pursuing this course, and pausing until the car moves on, a full view of the track may be obtained before crossing it. There is always danger in leaving a car on the left hand side.

An Indianapolis clergyman who discovered a clear case of kissing during the evening worship, recently stopped his sermon and offered prayer for the osculators.

The museum department of the public library of Kentucky has received an addition in the shape of an iron "brank," or scold's bridle, which was found in the cellar of a house in Tennessee.

The people of Vineland, New Jersey, contemplate introducing Chinese labor into the settlement for the culture of grapes and cranberries.

The annual report of the bureau of education this year will devote considerable space to the discussion of the labor question and the relation of education thereto.

A dreadful balloon accident occurred a few days ago in Illinois. An aeronaut had a balloon ready to ascend, when, before he had entered the car it broke loose and flew upward. A hanging rope caught around the leg of a spectator and carried him up a height of about a hundred feet, when he managed to climb into the basket. When the balloon had reached a distance of four hundred feet from the earth, he deliberately jumped out, and was picked up dead.

Of the four thousand two hundred and eighteen graduates of the four principal educational institutions of New England—Harvard, Yale, Dartmouth and Wesleyan University—a trifle more tha nthirty-three per cent. have been lawyers, twenty-six per cent. clergymen, nearly fourteen per cent. instructors, and thirteen per cent. physicians.

There is something really grand in the march of civilization over our western prairies. Last year over ten million acres hundred thousand acres passed from the dominion of the government into private hands. This would make nearly seventy thousand farm-homes of one hundred and sixty acres each, equivalent to three States a year of the size of Massachusetts, and with agricultural capacities that the Bay State never knew.

The old notion that odorous flowers are injurious to the health seems to have been quite overturned by some recent experiments. It is found that flowers with powerful perfumes, such as the hyacinthe, heliotrope, mignonette, etc, develop large quantities of ozone, which are of great hygienic value in the purification of the air in marshy districts.

Boston seems to be fast outdoing New York in the criminal line, and the last fortnight has been without a parallel in revolting crimes.

Texas has just followed the example of nineteen other States, and passed laws and established a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

In Portland, Oregon, three months ago, a young man died and was placed in a coffin in the front parlor of his home, and has remained there ever since, his mother steadfastly refusing to allow the body to be buried, imagining he will return to life, being only in a trance.

The hero of Cleveland, just now, is a dog who befriended a lost boy, and took care of him until he was discovered by his friends.

The benevolent gentleman who for the last two or three years has been sending his checks for $5,000 to the various public institutions of London, has again made his appearance. His donations are always for $5,000—no more and no less—and always under different initials. He seems trying to exhaust the variations of the alphabet. He has already given upward of a million dollars, and nobody has the slightest idea who he is.

The reported discovery of a rich silver vein near Ontonagon, on the north shore of Lake Superior, in Michigan, is causing considerable excitement in that region. The vein is said to be, in mining phrase, "the biggest thing on Lake Superior," and is expected to yield untold thousands of dollars in silver.

It is reported that the executive authority of the Ladies' Mount Vernon Association have decreed the laying out of carriage roads through the domain, and also that they contemplate a "restoration" of Lafayette's bed chamber. This ought not to be. The home of Washington is a shrine, not a place for picnics, and as such it should be sacredly held and guarded.

A romancing fellow named Cooper told us about the "last of the Mohicans" some years ago. The last, it appears, has increased and multiplied since that time, and now constitutes a community of about one hundred persons, located in New London county, Conn. They have separate farms, a good school, and most of the comforts of civilized life.

At a recent Lima exhibition a clock made by a Peruvian was exhibited, quite wonderful in its way. It was fifty feet seven inches in height, and forty-nine feet two inches wide. It marks the weeks, the seasons, years and centuries; it shows the courses of the sun and moon, hoists up and lowers daily the flag of Peru, and presents pictures commemorative of the great events in the history of Peru. It strikes the hours and quarters of hours, and plays certain tunes at stated periods.

Another monstrosity has been added to the newspaper vocabulary. We now have "baptiated" for married.

The fears of a potato famine in Ireland have been by no means realized. The crop has been seriously injured by disease, but on the whole the average yield is pretty fair.

A man of mature years in Vancouver, who has a wife from whom he had been separated, lately bestowed his tried affections on a girl of fourteen, and, as the girl's father took the liberty to object to her receiving them, the precious pair went to work to prove that the old man was crazy and incapable of managing his own affairs. The girl swore to this statement, and a guardian was appointed who readily consented to the proposed marriage.

Two graduates of the last class at Harvard, and one in the previous class, have rendered themselves illustrious by being the first Americans to ascend the Jungfrau, one of the most difficult mountain ascents of Switzerland. They are also the first Americans who have ascended the Matterhorn, whose summit is 14,782 feet three times in vain to reach.

Mr. Edward Jenkins, author of "Ginx's Baby," intends to publish a Christmas story which will take up the question of the agricultural laborer.

The month of August added £56,836 16s to the profits distributed as dividends among the holders of shares in mines worked by British companies during the present year. These dividends for the eight months have exceeded £804,000, being twice the amount divided in the corresponding period of 1871.

The high price of coal in England is leading to the development on a very extensive scale of coal mining in India. All the railways which have their terminal in Calcutta now use Indian coal. On the rivers Behgal coal is used largely. Good coal has also been found in Assam.

The woman's rights movement must be making considerable headway in England, if we are to believe the statement of a London correspondent of the *Sentenum*, who says that one of the leading lady advocates of woman's suffrage is to be returned, at the general election, to offer herself as a candidate for Parliamentary honors in a popular constituency.

The intention of the New York *Tribune* Association to put up a new printing establishment next spring has been abandoned, it is asserted, in consequence of the imminent probability of Horace Greeley's defeat in November. Present indications are that the dividends of the paper will not be as large or as regular during the next year as they have been in the present, and the stockholders are unwilling to incur any needless expense.

What was supposed to be a ship in the American desert turns out to be a small boat, which a man named Clark, engaged in teaming years ago, abandoned in an unfrequented spot.

Kentucky produced last year 169,560,000 pounds of tobacco. The number of acres planted was 145,400; the average yield per acre 724 pounds; average price per pound less than 8 cents; whole value of crop $7,969,500, or an average of $53 80 per acre. The entire crop of the United States for the last year was 968,196,700 pounds, over one-third of which was raised in Kentucky.

An enthusiastic scientist predicts that in less than twenty years balloons will make regular trips across the Atlantic. The same prediction, however, was made over twenty years ago.

The Pioche correspondent of the San Francisco *Chronicle*, in noting the Sunday manners and customs of that town, adapts his figure of speech to the understanding of his Pioche readers thus. He says, "the devil has the upper hand in Pioche on Sunday nights. In short, he throws sixes where the Lord is dence high."

They cure hydrophobia in Indianapolis by making soup of the dog's heart and feeding it to the patient.

The new Internal Revenue law will reduce the annual expenses of collection about ten millions of dollars. O, this profligate administration!

The Light-house Board expect to recommend to Congress, next session, a survey of the Ohio, Missouri, and Mississippi rivers, with a view of determining whether a system of beacons and light-houses cannot be established, which will greatly aid in the safe navigation of those streams.

Improvement in Telegraph Instruments.

A telegraph instrument, pronounced to be of superior character, is described in the London papers. In this instrument the slip on which the message is received is made to travel by clock-work in the ordinary way. It passes directly over a thin metallic disc, placed transversely to the course of the slip; and, revolving on a axis, and dipping into an inkwell over the paper, is a lever terminating in a broad style, placed vertically above the disc, so that the descent of the lever compresses the slip of paper between the disc and the style. This lever is double, in the sense that its central portion, carrying the central portion of the style, is actuated upon either independently of the lateral motion portions, or together with them. In the former case only the narrow central portion of the style descends, and the slip is pressed upon the inking disc at only a single point of contact, which produces a dot. In the latter case the style descends as a whole, and, having a concave edge, it presses the paper into contact with the disc by more or less of this edge, thus producing a vertical dash.

There is also adjusting screw by which the inking disc may be raised or lowered at pleasure, and by raising it, the length of the contact surface, and hence the length of the dash, may be increased at the will of the operator.

The pressure of the style stops for the moment the revolution of the inky disc, upon the immediate recommencement of which the ink supply depends; there is therefore placed upon the axle of the disc a box containing a spiral spring, so arranged that when the disc itself is checked, the power of the clock-work coils the spring. The moment the disc is released, the coil spring gives the necessary impulse to produce immediate revolution.

A COUPLER

for railway cars has been invented by a Chicago gentleman, for which great advantage over the old style are claimed, which may be stated as follows: First, It is very simple, consisting of only two principal pieces besides the drawbar and pin, and employing no springs and hooks, like the other self-couplers. Second, It is therefore cheaply made. Third. It works readily with old fashioned couplers, employing the ordinary link and pin. Fourth. It obviates the possibility of stealing pins and links, a fruitful source of loss. Fifth. It is certain and unerring in its operations. It has been subjected to a thorough trial on one of the roads centering in that city, with such good results that others are about to adopt it. It is claimed by its patentee to be safe and limb with it than with any of the other kinds now in use.

It is said that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company offer $10,000 and a life-time pass over all their lines to any one that will impart information that will lead to the arrest of the guilty parties implicated in the Garrett siding affair about two weeks since, whereby the engineer and fireman were killed. It is hoped that the miscreants will be discovered, and meet with punishment swift and sure.

A PARIS NOTORIETY.

Wonderful Career of a Beautiful Asiatic Peasant Girl—From a Hovel to a Palace, From Poverty to a Princely Fortune.

The Paris correspondent of the New York *World* writes the history of one of the female notorieties of Paris, the Countess de Pavia Aranja, one of the wealthiest women in that city. The daughter of a Russian serf, early in life she was married to a journeyman tailor, who, tiring of her despite her great personal beauty and wit, sold her to a Russian nobleman, who spent a fortune on her education and in traveling with her through Western Europe. His money gone, he announced to her that he must return to St. Petersburg, but she refused to go, preferring a life in Paris. Her next victim was a celebrated artist of that day, whom she accompanied to England, where he gave a series of concerts, the proceeds of which were pocketed by the handsome adventuress. Not pleased at this, the musician left her in London. She then came to Paris, meeting *en route* a young Portuguese nobleman, Count de Pavia Aranja, who became so fascinated with her that he insisted upon not only transferring to her the bulk of his great wealth, but also on bestowing his noble title. With him she lived until she obtained the remainder of his money, when he was cast aside. Hitherto she had been an anonymous character; henceforward she had a title and an ancient name, both of which were lawfully hers. She had now, however, attained her great object of life, which was to grow enormously wealthy, and she set about giving her husband a successor. She was in a lucky vein, for the tenant of her heart was a man with a large income as a music teacher, concert giver, and manufacturer of pianos—M. Henri Herz. He was otherwise rich, too—he had amassed $100,000 or may be $200,000. M Herz went crazy with infatuation for her, and continued demented until his capital had gone and he had fallen so far behind in all his engagements that there was serious peril of his creditors seizing his piano manufactory. Finding the bottom of M. Herz's purse, she quitted him. He went to the United States to recoup his losses. At the age of forty-three she still retained great personal attraction, and was not long in drawing into her toils a German Count, a man of immense wealth, who lavished great sums of money upon her. She also furthered his social relations to great account. It was an era of monster speculations; she was a bold operator, and had accumulated before the late war at least $2,000,000, and has made a great deal since. She owns the historic Chateau de Fontainebleau, and has her pasteboard signs well stocked with game. Guards, regularly relieved, patrol the estate night and day. A vehicle comes in every morning bringing to her vegetables and fruit from her garden, orchard, forcing-house, and vinery, for she has all of these in the highest state of excellence. The best English gardeners tend them, and her stablemen are of the same nation. Dutchmen manage her dairy, and Dutch women her laundry. Her cooks are French, her confectioners are from Vienna. Her plate room contains $60,000 worth of silver. Her iron safe contains $500,000 worth of jewels, and $100,000 in bank notes, which she always keeps by her to meet an emergency beyond the usual course of human events. One of her diamonds is worth $60,000. Her house on the Avenue des Champs Elysees is said to be the costliest house in Paris. The stairs are the purest Carrara marble, with bronze banisters expressly designed for her, and whose moulds were broken after they were made. The mantels and doors of the drawing room are malachite. The painters who decorated her drawing room, dining room and library are said to have received above $20,000 for each room. There is no house in Paris like it. When war was declared she quitted Paris and took up her abode in London, while her last favorite betook himself to Pavia threatened and stormed and finally carried her point; and before setting out to assume his respective position, Count Benedetti, the Empress's fiancé, for such was his name, married her. After the close of the war she returned to Paris, where they were at once surrounded by former friends, although "society" is closed against the Countess.

The above facts are said to have been brought to light by the suicide of her second husband, Count de Pavia Aranja, who lived long enough to make a statement to a priest and notary.

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.

A Building Burned in Bedford, Pa.—Spontaneous Combustion the Cause.

(From the Bedford Inquirer, 25th.)

Several weeks ago the new stable of S. S. Metzger took fire and burned to the ground in the midst of a drenching rain; no fire had been used about the building, and there was no way of accounting for the origin of the fire but by attributing it to an incendiary or to spontaneous combustion. The men engaged in painting and finishing Mr. Metzger's new house had been graining shutters for the house in the stable during the day before the fire; but it was scarcely thought possible that the fire could have originated from that source. The stable having been burned, the painters next day transferred their graining to the cellar of the house. That evening the inmates of the house discovered a smoke and a smell of burning oil and paper issuing from the cellar. An examination disclosed the fact that the oiled rags used by the painters in graining had been thrown together in a corner and had ignited by spontaneous combustion, and were just bursting into a flame. This timely discovery saved the house and settled the question as to the origin of the fire in the stable. Next day a nail keg was partly filled with the oily rags carried away by the painters and set in the sunshine in the yard. In a few hours the rags and keg were found to be on fire. Very few people are aware of the danger arising from such a source.

PERSONAL.

It is now intimated, in reports from Lockhaven, in this State, the home of the *Herald* Cuban correspondent, Henderson, that his recent arrest by Spanish officials was contrived in the United States a few weeks ago. Mr. Henderson is a gentleman of an adventurous disposition, who, it will be remembered, sought and obtained the opportunity to visit the Lower Found of outlaw in Pine Grove during the winter. After his return he had been living quietly at home till besought by the paper for which he made his letters to go to Cuba. It has been generally known to his neighbors it was surmised that a sensation had been planned, and they were not disappointed when they heard of his arrest.

Soon after the burning of Ralph Waldo Emerson's house, last summer, Judge Hoar informed him that parties who are to remain unknown to the public have deposited in a neighboring bank a generous sum of money to the credit of Mr. Emerson as trustee, that nobody but himself should draw it, and that the object of the trust would be accomplished when the house is rebuilded.

Some of the English newspapers are complaining that Stanley has not called upon any of the Livingstones since he arrived in England. Stanley probably thinks that he has already called upon the whole family, and that it is the duty of the English Livingstones to call on him.

The leading physicians of the country have started a movement for raising a fund for the family of the late Horace Wells, the discoverer of the principle of Anæsthesia. Although he conferred upon mankind a boon of inestimable value, he died poor, and his family are in want.

Dr. J. L. Monmonier, late resident physician of the Homeopathic Lying-in Institute of Brooklyn, who was rebuked for being a Roman Catholic, has commenced proceedings in the Supreme Court, New York, to test the question whether in this country a citizen, otherwise competent, can be removed from a public office on account of his religious belief.

It has been stated that the family at the White House would have all its members together save the return of Miss Nellie. This is a mistake, her brother Ulysses is still in Europe, and will not return for a year. He is in Germany perfecting himself in the language of the country and in French. He is also also keeping up his studies with the junior class at Harvard, to which he belongs. He is not at a university, but is boarding with a private family in Gottingen. Next year he will return to enter the senior class at Harvard. The young gentleman has a good foundation already in French and German, as also has Miss Nellie, though she does not readily speak either language.

An editor has been nominated to a bishopric by the Pope. The new dignitary is Dr. Herbert Vaughan, who for some time conducted the *Tablet*, the leading Roman Catholic journal in London. He is now Bishop of Salford, in England.

The son of Russel Mr. Sturges, who was lately announced to be about marrying one of Gen. Schenck's daughters, married, a few days ago, the daughter of the Speaker of the House of Commons.

The poetry of the November number of *Scribner's Monthly* is contributed entirely by women. They are: Christina G. Rossetta, Celia Thaxter, Louisa Bushnel, Mrs. Whitney, and Elizabeth Akers Allen.

"Miss Grundy," the sprightly Washington gossip correspondent of the New York *World*, sends that paper the following list of society news: Senor Garcia, the Minister from the Argentine Republic of South America, who has for nearly four years represented his government at Washington, will leave the second week in November for Europe, he having obtained a leave of absence for six months. Mr. Garcia and his wife are considered the handsomest couple in the diplomatic corps, and among the most agreeable. Captain C. Carsanza will act as Charge d'Affaires of the Argentine Legation during the absence of its chief. Judge Swayne, of the Supreme Court, has returned from Europe, where he has been since the adjournment of the court last spring. Two of his sons and his daughter, Mrs. Parsons, have been traveling in Europe, but all have now returned. One of the daughters of Admiral Bailey will be married shortly. James Gordon Bennett, of the New York *Herald*, has been very attentive during the past summer at Newport to one of the Washington belles, and an engagement is reported. Senator Spencer, of Alabama, is also engaged to a Washington lady. Lieutenant Augur, son of Gen. Augur, will marry next month Miss Kate Dodge, of Georgetown. Mr. Harry Cooke, son of Governor Cooke, is engaged to another Miss Dodge, of Georgetown.

A State Ruled by Women.

(From the November Galaxy.)

Among the Holland possessions there is a remarkably little State, which, in its constitution and the original customs of its inhabitants, surpasses the boldest dreams of American emancipation ladies. Upon the island of Java, between the cities of Batavia and Samarang, lies the little kingdom of Bantam. Although tributary to Holland, it is an independent State, politically without importance, yet happy, rich and since time immemorial governed and defended by women. The sovereign is indeed a man, but all the rest of the government belongs to the fair sex. The King is entirely dependent upon his State council, composed of ten women. The highest authorities, all State officers, court functionaries, military commanders and guards are, without exception, of the female sex. The men are agriculturists and merchants. The only guard of the King is a regiment of female soldiers. These amazons ride in the masculine style, wearing sharp steel points, instead of spurs. They carry a pointed lance, which they swing very gracefully, and also a musket, which is discharged at full gallop. The throne is inheritable by the eldest son, and in case the King dies without issue, a hundred elected amazons assemble, in order to choose a successor from among their own sons. The chosen one is then proclaimed lawful King. The capital city of this little State lies in one of the most picturesque parts of the island, in a fruitful plain, and is defended by two well-kept fortresses.

Iron in the Future.

[From the Philadelphia North American.]

It is fortunate that we attended to our own interests in our own way, and that we are now in a position to go ahead to any required extent in the iron trade. As we export locomotives to Russia and Germany, so we expect in due time to export iron to all Europe, just as we now do cotton and provisions. We shall not rest satisfied until we do this; for when that point is reached the great contest will be triumphantly ended, and American iron will be master of the field as clearly as American cotton now is. It is not the increase of blast furnaces that reports that we should now turn our attention to, for in that the Russia, Germany and the Mediterranean countries are our formidable rivals. But we should build iron works and roll our own iron, and make it into iron, and instead of shipping pigs of pork, ship pigs of iron. See what this industry has already done for the West. Pittsburgh has grown to be the center of manufactures in these States thus: Ohio, $209,-794,616; Indiana, $106,617,278; Illinois, $205,694,672; Missouri, $206,818,429; Michigan, $118,394,676; Wisconsin, $77,341,926. And all this rests upon the remarkable growth and prosperity of the Western iron manufacture, as is seen in the fact that the largest increase is in the iron districts.

A CITIZEN of Springfield, O., has just completed a simple contrivance to be used at railroad crossings to signal the approach of trains. It consists of two parts, one of which is attached to an upright post bearing a flag and a bell, the other is designed to be fixed to the rails at any distance desired from the crossing. When the train strikes the latter, the bell rings and the flag waves at the crossing simultaneously. The two parts are connected with an iron rod. A patent will be applied for at once. Practical men who have examined it pronounce it a most valuable invention, by the use of which accidents at crossings may be entirely avoided.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

National.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GEN. ULYSSES S. GRANT, of Illinois.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
HON. HENRY WILSON, of Massachusetts.

ELECTORS.

Adolph E. Borie,	Theodore Strong,
John M. Thompson,	John Passmore,
William D. Forten,	William J. Colegrove,
Joseph A. Bonham,	Jesse Merrill,
Marcus A. Davis,	Henry Oriady,
George Morrison Coates,	Robert Bell,
Henry Burnes,	Jasper M. Thomson,
Theodore M. Wilson,	Isaac Frazer,
John M. Broomall,	George W. Andrews,
Francis Shroder,	Henry Lloyd,
Mark H. Richards,	John J. Gillespie,
Edward H. Green,	James Patterson,
David K. Shoemaker,	John W. Wallace,
Daniel R. Miller,	Charles C. Boyd.
Leander M. Morton,	

Criminal Imposition.

A bad bill substituted for a good one is simply a loss to the pocket of the taker; but a *poisonous slop* substituted for a life enabling medicine imperils the health of those who imbibe it, and the man who concocts, or sells, or recommends such an article is a criminal impostor and deserves to be visited with a heavier penalty than if he had counterfeited gold pieces or forged bank bills. Many vile, unwholesome potions now being offered for sale in various parts of the country as "tonics" and "restoratives" are recommended by their dishonest proprietors and vendors as superior to the famous national specific, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Desperate attempts are made to thrust these pernicious compounds into the hands and down the throats of life-long patrons of the great vegetable stimulant and stomachic; and although these conspiracies against health and life very rarely succeed, it nevertheless seems to be a duty occasionally to warn the credulous against them. Hostetter's Bitters, the unequalled remedy for casual indigestion, confirmed dyspepsia, biliousness, liver complaint, malarious fevers, constipation, constitutional weakness, and the functional derangement of the weaker sex, has for twenty years stood at the head of all medicines of its class—so far above them as to render competition futile. It has not yet reached the meridian of its popularity, its sale being larger to-day than at any period since its introduction. Its utility as a preventive of disorders engendered by an insalubrious atmosphere or unwholesome water is admitted by physicians practicing in unhealthy districts, and it is recommended as a stimulant by many practitioners who will not take the responsibility of prescribing the adulterated liquors of commerce.

FOUNTAIN OF YOUTH

HAIR RESTORER

It will change any Gray Hair to
ITS FORMER YOUTHFUL COLOR IN FROM THREE TO SIX APPLICATIONS.

DELIGHTFULLY PERFUMED.

As a Hair Dressing THE FOUNTAIN OF YOUTH has no equal; it makes the hair rich in appearance, glossy and curly. It is warranted to remove Dandruff, which is so destructive to the roots of the hair, also the heat and dullness of the scalp, and arrests the falling out of the hair; allays itching of the scalp; renders the hair but soft and lustrous, and keeps the head DELIGHTFULLY COOL AND AGREEABLE.

JOSEPH FLEMING, Agent,
84 Market Street, corner Diamond.

VOICE LOZENGES,

THE CELEBRATED ENGLISH REMEDY FOR COUGHS, COLDS AND AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT.

These Lozenges are the most efficacious and pleasant ever yet introduced to the public and are especially recommended to Public Speakers, Singers and others who are predisposed to Affections of the Throat. Imported and

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Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.
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PITTSBURGH, PA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL,

$1,000,000.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

President.....DAVID GREGG

Directors.

WM. WILLIS, J. V. McDONALD, JAMES T. BRADY, R. L. FAHNESTOCK, DANIEL RUWER, C. S. FETTERMAN, PHILIP BENTEL, BENJ. SINGERLY, Hon. ROBT. McKNIGHT, HARTLEY HOWARD, L. J. BLANCHARD, DAVID GREGG.

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Mount Oliver Incilned Plane Co.'s First Mortgage 8's at 90 and Interest.
Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad First Mortgage, Turtle Creek Division, 6's at 85 and Interest.
Pittsburgh and Ormsby Passenger Railroad Co.'s First Mortgage 7's at 90 and Interest.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, October 28, 1872.

The market for loans opens with less pressure on the part of borrowers, and not as much good paper is now seen in the streets as during the past week. The banks, however, have no accession to their loanable funds, and the comparative ease of the market is to be attributed to the cessation of demand rather than an increase of the supply. We quote the following from the monthly circular of Messrs. Henry Clews & Co.:

The stringency and uneasiness in the money market, noted as existing at the date of our last monthly advices, have since disappeared, and we have now to report a more settled condition of affairs. The crops throughout the country are unusually abundant, and, under the influence of large prices, have been forwarded to the seaboard in very heavy volume in the last few weeks. At this center, we have felt the effect of this movement in a specially active demand for currency and in discount accommodations. Unfortunately, however, the banks have been unfavorably situated for meeting this demand. A very large amount of stocks are carrying here in the hands of speculators, the holders of which seek the assistance of the banks in carrying them, mainly for the rise; and the reluctance of many of the banks to engage further in this class of loans is comparatively easy for speculators, bent upon profiting by creating general mischief, to stock up a sufficient amount of legal tenders to compel a general contraction of loans. This temporary stringency was restored to, several millions of United States notes being withdrawn from circulation, and the reserves of the banks being thereby increased to the legal minimum, with the result of a feeling bordering upon general panic. The Secretary of the Treasury regarded the situation as calling for extraordinary measures of alleviation, and on the 7th inst. issued proposals for the immediate purchase of $5,000,000 of five-twenties, additional to the ordinary weekly amounts, and for the same day of $5,000,000 of coin, it being understood that the proceeds of the gold sale should remain in the hands of treasury depositories here, thereby rendering the funds available for market use. The effect of these operations was to transfer from the Treasury to the banks five millions of gold and over five of currency, thereby materially increasing the reserves of the banks. The full effects of this intervention was not felt at once, as the currency required to relieve the operation by increasing the locking-up transactions. Last week, however, several millions of legal tenders were restored to circulation by the defeated hoarders, and the bank statement of the 19th inst. showed an increase in the loan and deposit accounts of $6,800,000, while the surplus over legal reserve stood at $8,000,000, against a deficiency of $1,250,000 two weeks previous. It is not easy to overestimate the importance to the country at large of this timely intervention of the Treasury. While it may be regretted that the money market can be so influenced as to need any sort of extraneous relief so long as such is the fact, and while the government holds large amounts of the people's funds in a certain sense idle, it must be regarded as eminently the duty of the administration to come to the rescue under any circumstances. We think it may be safely concluded that the monetary difficulties of 1872 are ended.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Even.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	116½	116½	116½
U. S. Bonds of 1862	116	116	115½
U. S. Bonds of 1864	116	116	115½
U. S. Bonds of 1865	116½	116½	116¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	114¾	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	115½	115	115
U. S. Bonds of 1868	115	115	114¾
10-40s	108¾	108¾	108¾
New 6s	111	111	111
Gold	113½	113	113
Currency 6s	114	114	114

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	113½
United States 6s of 1881	116¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	116
United States 5-20s of 1864	116
United States 5-20s of 1865	116¾
United States 10-40s	108¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	115½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	115
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	115¼
Currency Pacifics	113¾

—For the benefit of a correspondent, who asks what he shall do with coupons of *called* five-twenties, we republish the circular of the Treasury Department on that subject.

When coupon, detached from bonds that have been called in for redemption, are presented for payment, the Department will pay such portion of the interest specified in such coupons as had accrued at the day fixed in the call for the redemption of the bonds, and no more, unless the party presenting them claims payment of their nominal value, in which case the Department will retain the coupons until the bonds from which they were detached shall have been presented, and the coinciding coupons adjusted.

When a called bond is presented for redemption, from which a coupon, maturing after the day fixed in the call for such redemption, shall have been detached, the amount of interest represented by such coupon will be deducted from the sum due upon the bond, unless the coupon shall have been paid in a million dollars, and the amount thus deducted to be retained to secure the presentation of the coupon and a settlement.

All correspondence in relation to bonds that have been called in for redemption, or coupons belonging thereto, should be addressed to the "Loan Division," Secretary's office.

GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Secretary.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

October 28, 1872.	10:30 A.M.	11 A.M.	12 M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.
Gold	113½	113¼	113	113	113
Western Union Tel	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾
Quicksilver	36	36	36	36	36
Pacific Mail	36	36	36¼	36¼	36¼
Adams Express	66	66	66	66	66
Wells, Fargo Express	71	71	71	71	71
American Express	56	56	56	56	56
United States Express	56	56	56	56	56
New York Central	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼
New York Central Scrip	56	56	56	56	56
Erie	20	20	20	20	20
Michigan Southern	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Illinois Central	127	127	127	127	127
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	96	96	96	96	96
Chicago and North-west	83½	83½	83½	83½	83½
Do. preferred	91	91	91	91	91
Rock Island	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
St. Paul	39	39	39	39	39
Do. preferred	70	70	70	70	70
Wabash	39	39	39	39	39
Fort Wayne	94	94	94	94	94
Ohio and Mississippi	42	42	42	42	42
Chicago and Alton	94	94	94	94	94
Do. preferred	120	120	120	120	120
Boston, Hartford & Erie	3	3	3	3	3
Harlem	111	111	111	111	111
New Jersey Central	97	97	97	97	97
Union Pacific	34	34	34	34	34

The Financial Chronicle of the 26th says:

There is one department in which we observe a decided improvement of the monetary situation. The foreign bankers all seem confident. They have long singularly accurate in their predictions, and we may therefore expect fair weather in this direction. Lastly, we presume the confidence is based on reasoned estimates of gold on mutually advantageous terms from Paris to London. Such a transfer would be eminently proper, as the need of it in London originates in the payments there on account of the French indemnity. It is, therefore, appropriate that the French gold which is locked up useless in the Bank of France should come out of its hiding place and perform its functions in completing the payments of France. The negotiation relative to this gold has been been pending for some months, if we are rightly informed, and next week we hope to give our readers full particulars about it. Meanwhile we may be well assured that there is no scarcity of gold in Europe.

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penna Central	95½	Lehigh Valley R. R.	59½
Phila. and Erie	38½	North Penna R. R.	49
Lehigh Navigation	59	United Cos. of N. J.	125¾
Catawissa	30	Delaware Navigation	34
Oil Creek & Alle'n R.	56	Reading	98

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
MONDAY, October 28, 1872.

REMARKS.—Trade opens up with more animation, and "great expectations" are looked for now that the waters, coming, just as it does, at the opening of the fall trade. We have few changes to note in market values. Butter is a shade lower, and the price of produce varies with the supply, demand and state of the weather. Generally speaking, all leading articles are firm at quotations. The late advance in sugars is fully maintained. Below will be found the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—Market well supplied. We are reported sales of fancy at $2@2 50 per bbl; prime $1 50@2; common $1 50; receipts 881 bbls.

ASHES—There is a fair demand, with sales soda ash, common, at 4½@5c; refined 6@6½c; alkalite soda 4½@5c; arsenic 3½@4c; pearls 11@11½c; pots 10c.

BEANS—Prime white range rather dull. We are reported sales in a small way at 40@50c per gal for a choice family article.

BRAN—There is a good inquiry for prime new whits and we sell at $7 per hundred pounds; coarse middlings, $7 50@8.

BEESWAX—Market quiet with sales at 32@35c per lb.

BUTTER—Receipts 74 packages. The market may be quoted dull. There is some inquiry for fine roll, but other brands being in a good degree neglected. We quote the following as the ruling of the market: Choice fresh roll 29@30c per lb; prime do 26@28c; common do; bakers 24@26c.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—The market is reported active and sales as follows: ½ lb cans $1 75 per dozen; ¼ lb cans $3 25 per doz.; 1 lb cans $8 00 per doz.

BROOM CORN—The market is quiet and steady at 4@6c.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—This attentive reader of the markets will discover that there has been a decline in bacon all around of 1c @ lb, and on dried $3@3 25. Following are the revised quotations: Sugar cured hams 16c; sugar cured shoulders 12c; sugar cured sides, rib sides 12½c; clear sides 12c; breakfast bacon, rib, 12½c; canvassed, do, 14c; dried beef, sugar cured, 15c; hams pickled, 13c; ham sausage 10c; leaf lard, tierces, 10c; refined, tierces, 11c; kegs, 11½c; bacon shoulders, in pickle 7½c; tongues $2 50@3 dozen.

BAGGING—Jobbing trade. The receipts are largely on the increase, and prices tend lower. Sales are made in a jobbing way as follows: 2¼ lb 30c; 2 lb 28c; 1¾ lb 26c; 1½ lb 24c; 1¼ lb 22c; 1 lb 20c.

CHEESE—We quote the horse. The prices and general tone of the market remain unchanged. We quote as follows: Ohio factory 15@16c ₱ lb; New York do when specific, fancy 14½@15c; dairy 13@14c; Ohio Goshen 15@16c; factory 14½@15c; Limburger 14@15c.

CANDLES—We are reported sales as follows: Star sperm 45c; Pittsburgh Hydrune $2 00@2 25 ₱ bbl; Louisville $2 50@2 75; Rosedale $4 00@4 25, cash third; plaster: $4 25@4 50 ₱ bbl.

COAL—The market is abundantly supplied, and the coal is all they come. Sales as follows: Pittsburgh, $2 25@4 00 ₱ bushel; Hickory-run, $1 25@1 50; walnuts, 20@25c. CANDLES—Stearine, 16c; star, 20c; Diamond, 18c. There is a fair demand.

BASKETS—We continue to quote Sackett's, Bell Bros's and Carey's at $4 00@4 25 00 per bbl; choice cutting-out $3 00@3 50; common $2 50@3 00.

CONCENTRATED LYE—No change in prices, with sales at $5 85 cased.

CARBON OIL—The recent advance is sustained, standard brands selling at 25c@25½c gallon, with the usual variance on small lots.

CHOP—There has been an advance in consequence of the scarcity of the stock. Prime feed are held at 28 83c ₱ cwt.

CORN—The market is reported fairly active, and the tone is firm among knowing ones that prices will go low on opening wheat trends before the close of the week. No change in the views reported, and we quote as follows: Penn Mills $8 25 ₱ bbl; Mills n M 9s, in bags, 88 2c; Rising Sun, bbls, 88 2c; Buffalo, 88 2c; Cincinnati, 88 2c.

FEED—No change in prices, with a modern ely active demand reported. Sales are as follows: Penn Mills $8 25 ₱ bbl; Mills n M 9s, in bags, 88 2c; Rising Sun, bbls, 88 2c; Buffalo, 88 2c; Cincinnati, 88 2c.

FISH—No change in prices, with a modern ely active demand reported. Sales are as follows: Penn Mills $8 25 ₱ bbl; Mills n M 9s, in bags, 88 2c; Rising Sun, bbls, 88 2c; Buffalo, 88 2c; Cincinnati, 88 2c.

FLOUR—Market well supplied. We are reported sales of fancy at $5@5 50 per bbl; prime $4 50@5; common $4 50; receipts 881 bbls.

GRAIN—Following are the receipts at the Grain Elevator on Saturday, October 26:

Wheat, bush	833	Barley, bush	3,903
Corn, bush	4,000	Oats, bush	2,000

The demand for red winter and amber on the part of country millers still continues, and we are required to raise on sales at the following figures: White $1 85; amber $1 80; red winter $1 60@1 70. The grain market generally active. Corn—There is an active demand for old at 60@61c per bushel; new, 46@48c. Oats scarce, with sales of white at 42@44c per bushel; mixed 40c. Rye is in fair demand at 85c per bushel. Barley in quiet request for common to fair; prime choice held at 90@95c.

GROCERIES—Trade continues active. The demand for sugars is larger than ever before known at this season of the year, and as the stock of raw sugar, already very much below the average for the season, is being constantly and largely diminished, the sharp advance within the last week is not to be wondered at, and it may therefore be regarded as a healthy and permanent one. The tendency of coffee is still upward. Below we give quotations of actual sales:

Sugars—Knight's yellow 9½c; Heyl, G & Co., C, 10¼c; Wood's yellow 10¼c; Delaware extra C 10½c; Knight's extra C 10½c; Hammer & Co., yellow C, 10½c; Heyl, G & Co., extra C, 10¾c; Monumental C, 10¾c; W W & Co. extra C 10¾c; Clarified do, 11½c; Garland, 11½c; Co. do, 11½c; hards 13¾c; Demerara 11¾c; powdered 11@11½c.

Coffee—We quote: Fancy Rio 24½c; prime 23½c; good 21@22½c; fair 20@20½c; roasted, loose, 24@26c; Java, in packages, 30c.

Syrups—In good demand at the advanced price. New Orleans—Prime 58c; choice 60c; fancy 65c. Sugar-house 40c. Extra, 55c; do fancy 65c. Reversi 60c; maple 90c; extra maple sugar, common, 20@25c.

Spices—Carolina, 8½@9c; Rangoon, 7½@7½c.

Rice—Carolina, 8½@9c; Rangoon, 7½@7½c.

Soda—Church & Co's, 8½c.

Silver Steel—Standard brands 15c per lb.

Saleratus—Church & Co's, 8½c; Dwight's, 9c per lb.

HAY—The stock is increasing and prices are a shade lower. Sales on wharf and from store at $18@20 per ton.

LARD—Cleveland white $2 00 per bbl; prime $1 75.

ONIONS—Silver skins $3 00@3 25 per bbl; yellow $2 75@3 00; red $2 50@2 75.

POTATOES—Prime peachblows 70@75c per bushel. Jersey peachblows 60@65c per bbl. Baltimore seconds $2 00@2 25.

POULTRY—Live chickens 5@55c per pair; live ducks 75@85c.

SALT—Are held at 2½@2¾c per lb.

SAPOLIO—We are report d sales at $6 00 per case of 3 dozen.

SEEDS—Demand light; timothy $3 50@3 55 per bush; clover $7 50@8.

TALLOW—Prices are unchanged; sales at 8@9c per lb.

VINEGAR—Sales 1 a small way at 25c for the old, and 12@15c ₱ lb for whole do.

WHISKY—Highwines 95@96c.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
MONDAY, October 28, 1872.

Cattle.

The receipts of cattle by the different railroads centering at the Union Yards were large for the week ending, of which came from Ohio and the balance from Indiana and Chicago. In addition to those, Carr & Cochran had a drove from Michigan and another from Canada, neither of which came from Greene, Butler, Washington and Mercer counties, made not less than one thousand head of cattle in sole distance, which, taken up a million and a half and, on an average, slightly better than for the last few weeks. The market opened on Wednesday firm on good cattle, and closed dull and quite shiftless; but butcher becoming aware that stock was rather plenty, became less anxious to purchase, and the market moved slower on prime grades. On common it was slow and dull from the commencement with little use. Extra stock sold for prices a shade lower than the week previous, and for some time. The run of cattle from the country was larger than for some time and rather surprised the dealers, causing a sudden decline in prices. If twelve o'clock there were some two hundred head of cattle unsold in the greater part of which were sent to East Liberty for wholesale.

Bulls.

The number of bulls on sale was the largest of the season. There were offered to-day bulls of all descriptions and sizes, from the largest to the smallest. The prices ruling were good and everything changed hands. The greater portion of the offerings were bought by still-house men. The prices ranged from $2 50 to $3 25 per 100 lbs.

Prices.

Extra 1,300 lbs steers (fine and smooth) $6 75 to $7 00; 1,200 lbs steers $6 50 to $6 75; prime 1,100 lbs steers (fine and smooth) $5 25 to $5 50; fair 1,000 lbs steers (fine and smo th) $4 50 to $4 75; common steers $3 25 to $4 00; stockers $2 75 to $3 75; bulls, $2 00 to $3 25.

Arrivals.

Below will be found the arrivals of live stock at the Allegheny yards for the week ending to-day, as reported by Mr. S. B. McKown, cashier at Allegheny station:

CATTLE.	Cars.
S. B. Doty, Youngstown	1
Holmes, Lafferty & Co, Salem	1
Holmes, Lafferty & Co	1
Hackstie, Canton	1
William Bunkerhoof, Wooster	1
Carr & Cochran, Mansfield	1
Green wald & K., Crestline	1
J. Katz, Greenville	1
J. Bayment, Indianapolis	1
Marks & Bro., Ringgolds	1
Holmes, Lafferty & Co., Bourbon	1
S. Katz, Union Stock Yards	1
C. H. Himes, C. Dover	1
Hackstie, Bellaire	1
J. K. Barnes, Bellaire	1
P. O'Leary, Bellaire	1
Hoffstot & Co., Bellaire	1
Hackstie & Bro., Bellaire	1
D. Cochins, Bellaire	1
C. Schumacker, Bridgeport	1
HORSES.	
J. Dayfoos, Massillon	1

Cattle sales.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co. sold 32 head of mixed Washington county and Ohio cattle, at prices ranging from $4 00 to $5 00 ₱ 100 lbs.

A. Trauerman sold 27 head of Ohio cattle at figures from $3 25 to $5 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

Carr & McCallister sold 30 head of Indiana cattle, at prices ranging from $4 50 to $6 00 ₱ 100 lbs.

Greenwa d & Kahn sold 55 head of Ohio cattle, at prices ranging fr m $4 00 to $5 00 ₱ 100 lbs.

Hackstie & Bro. sold 30 head of Ohio cattle, at prices from $3 25 to $5 25 ₱ 100 lbs; also, 40 head of West Virginia cattle from $3 50 to $4 00 ₱ 100 lbs.

Scott & Mack sold 30 head of Greene county cattle, at prices from $3 00 to $5 00 ₱ 100 lbs.

R. B. Guinn sold 6 head of Washington county cattle at $3 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

Orr, Williams & Co. sold 29 head of common Indiana cattle at figures ranging from $2 75 to $3 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

J. Shannon sold 30 head of Washington county cattle at prices from $4 50 to $5 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

Mc. Denniss sold 30 head of Washington county cattle at prices varying from $4 25 to $5 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

Hunter & Hinds took sold 41 head of Ohio cattle at figures ranging from $3 00 to $5 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

Kahn & Bro. sold 3 head of Washington county cattle at prices ranging from $4 00 to $5 00 ₱ 100 lbs.

Hackstie & Bro. sold 30 head of Ohio cattle, at prices from $4 25 to $5 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

Lord sold 30 head of Washington county cattle, at figures from $3 50 to $5 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

J. Shannon sold 30 head of Ohio and mixed Washington and Greene county cattle, at prices from $3 75 to $5 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

Mc. Denniss sold 30 head of Washington county cattle at prices varying from $4 25 to $5 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

Hunter & Hinds took sold 41 head of Ohio cattle at figures ranging from $3 00 to $5 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

Kahn & Bro. sold 3 head of Washington county cattle at prices ranging from $4 00 to $5 00 ₱ 100 lbs.

Hackstie & Bro. sold 30 head of Ohio cattle, at prices from $4 25 to $5 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

Holmes & Hunter retailed 2 head Washington county cattle at prices from $4 to $5 ₱ 100 lbs.

E. Katz retailed 5 cars of Ohio cattle at prices from $3 to $5 per 100 lbs; also, 1 car of Chicago cattle at from $3 to $5 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

P. Hamilton sold 30 head of Greene county cattle at prices ranging from $3 25 to $5 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

James Honiger sold 30 head of Washington county cattle at figures from $3 to $6 ₱ 100 lbs.

M. Varner sold 60 head of Greene county cattle at prices from $3 50 to $5 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

J. Neely retailed 2 cars of Ohio cattle at prices from $3 to $5 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

L. Rothschilds sold 10 head of Washington county cattle at prices ranging from $3 50 to $5 ₱ 100 lbs.

J. Kramer sold 25 head of Ohio cattle at prices from $3 to $5 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

D. Heeler sold 8 head of Butler county cattle at prices from $4 00 to $5 00 ₱ 100 lbs.

Sheep.

The run of sheep to-day was fair, but hardly as large as on Monday. Most opened slow and dull and continued so until the close. Butchers took but small numbers, purchases at about their own figures. Below will be found the sales, which will give the reader a fair idea of the trade:

Keefer & Eckerman sold 132 sheep and lambs, Washington county, at $4 00 to $5 00 per head.

Neely & Parley sold 99 sheep and lambs, Beaver county, at $2 50 to $4 00 per head.

A. Eckert sold 74 sheep, Washington county, at $2 00 to $4 00 per head.

J. Hayward sold 19 sheep, Beaver county, at $2 25 per head.

F. Gallagher sold 30 sheep, Beaver county, at $4 00 per head.

J. Neely sold 120 lambs, Armstrong county, at $1 75 to $3 00 per head.

J. A. McMullin sold 70 lambs, Butler county, at $1 50 to $4 00 per head.

F. Kenneday sold 28 lambs, Beaver county, at $2 00 per head.

H. McClaflin sold 120 extra Canada bred lambs, average 85 lbs, at $4 00 per head.

W. Stone & Sold 30 sheep, Washington county, at 3 to 6c per lb.

IRON MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

October 26.—The market for American p'g iron is quiet, but prices are firm, and we quote as before, viz: For anthracite No 1 $36; No 2 $32; No 3 $28. Charcoal forge is steady with moderate demand at $35@36 per ton for ordinary, and at $36 for extra refined iron. Scotch pig $28@33 quiet, and we quote at $30 for Eglinton, and at $32 for Gartsherrie, ex ship.

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GRAVEL ROOFING. PAVING & ROOFING PITCH

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PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
TUESDAY, October 29, 1872.

REMARKS.—The oil market since our last has undergone no quotable change, holders being firm in their views and refusing to make concessions in order to effect sales. Parker's is quoted at 84 50@4 55 ₱ bbl; freight from Parker's here, 35c ₱ bbl, being added, makes crude here $4 85@5 00 ₱ bbl, or about 11½@12c ₱ gallon. For prices in other parts of the oil regions see our despatches.

REFINED.

Dealers continue to report a steady market, with a fair demand. The current rates for Philadelphia, short or long delivery, are 20½@21c; F. O. B. here 21½@22c.

OIL CHARTERS.

Prices have further advanced. Sales of city make at $2 15; country $2 25.

[Late.] Western Union Line.]

TITUSVILLE, October 29.—The *Herald* says: The market has been very quiet and firm, at about yesterday's quotations. There was a moderate inquiry, and we can note a few small lots changing hands. Sales:

200 bbls upper road, spot.....$4 52½
100 bbls upper road, cust.....4 55
100 bbls upper road, R. O. all year.....4 55
100 bbls lower road, spot.....4 55
100 bbls lower road, cust.....4 58½

NEW YORK, October 28—Closing 26—Crude in bulk very quiet at the moment, refiners showing very little disposition to operate at the recent advanced figures. We quote at 19@19½c. Refined—At the concessions made yesterday, prices are in the market to a considerable extent, and three or four cargoes have been taken, footing 1,000 bbls for export delivery at 25½c. Cases are quoted at 32c with a moderate inquiry. Naphtha is steadily held at former prices. Philadelphia delivery the market is very strong and more active; we quote refined at 26½c, with sales reported of 9,500 bbls delivered alongside the refinery.

PHILADELPHIA, October 28.—Market firm but quiet at 26½@26¾c; crude in bulk 16c; cases 31c; futures, December 26½@26¾c.

OIL CITY, October 28.—Market quiet at $4 65; lower round lots, $4 50; regular road $4 55@4 60.

PETROLEUM CENTER, October 28.—Market quiet and firm at $4 55@4 60.

TITUSVILLE, October 28.—Market firm at $4 55.

TITUSVILLE, October 28.—Market very dull at $4 50. By Pacific & Atlantic Line.

PARKER'S LANDING, October 28.—Market quiet and nothing doing. Prices unchanged at $4 50@4 55.

NEW YORK, October 28.—Crude 16c; refined 27c. Not much doing; market steady.

PHILADELPHIA, October 28.—October 26½@26¾c; November 26¾@26¾c. No sales inquired for.

TITUSVILLE, October 28.—Market quiet but firm at $4 50 for spot oil.

OIL CITY, October 28.—Market very firm at $4 70@4 75.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shippers.	Consignees.	Barrels.
Owner	Peerless Oil Work	154
Owner	Eagle Oil Works	162
Owner	Radnor Oil Works	80
T. P. Miller	Citizens' Oil Works	80
Owner	Delaware Oil Works	80
Owner	Standard Oil Works	162
Owner	Sterling Oil Works	80
Wm Stewart	Peerless Oil Works	80
Wm Stewart	Peerless oil works	22
Duncan & Young	Standard Oil Works	80
Duncan & Young	American Oil Works	79
G. G. A. R.	Standard Oil Works	80
G. G. A. R.	Crystal Oil Works	80
Fisher Bros	Citizens' Oil Works	80
Fisher Bros	Crystal Oil Works	80

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.	
Owner on Oil Creek	382	Eagle Oil Works
Bullard, Scott & Co	160	Riverside Oil Works
Owner on Oil Creek	120	Riverside Oil Works
Owner on Oil Creek	120	Riverside Oil Works
Owner on Oil Creek	1,548	American oil works
Total		4,016

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R. W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING MONDAY, October 28, 1872.

Baum & Wagner, 1,200 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.
Vesta Oil Works, 1,158 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.
S. Irwin & Co, 32 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.
Total.....3,129

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 112¾@113.

NEW YORK, October 28, 1872—P. M.
MONEY.

Money active at 7 per cent, and a commission of 1-32 to 1-16 per day. The supply is curtailed by the fact that gold cannot be lent to advantage, and that more discriminations shown with regard to collateral.

EXCHANGE.

Is selling firm and quiet at 107, for long, and 109¾@110 for short.

GOLD.

Cold dull throughout the day at 113¼ to 112¾, closing 113 bid and 113¼ asked. Loans, 1 to 2 per cent. Market easy and flat for borrowing. Additional shipments to Europe are expected this week, on which an advance is in force for exchange. Clearings $2,000,000. Treasury disbursements $271,200.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Governments quiet and steady, at the following quotations:

U. S. 6s, 1881, cps.	115½	5-20s, 1867
5-20s, 1865	116½	5-20s, 1868, cps
5-20s, 1865, new	114¾@115	Currency 6s
5-20s, 1867	115	10-40s

STATE BONDS.

State bonds dull at the following prices:

Tennessees, old	74½	Union Pacific L. G.	77½
Do ens es, new	74½	Union Pacific L. B.	89
Louisiana, July	60	Central Pacific	90
South Carolinas, April 27	30	Union Pacific 1st	103
Missouri 6s	92		

THE STOCK EXCHANGE

The stock market has been feverish and weak all day, a consequence of very bad reports relative to the solvency of another bank. The failure of another savings bank of Newport, Kentucky, and the suspension of two or three other banks in that section, has very much increased the feeling of distrust which has existed for some days. The ultimate banking failures in Cincinnati, Louisville and Memphis, in the hand money on the street to-day have been particularly Pacific Mail, Panama and Northwestern common stocks, which they would seem to be the objects of the loss of the steamer Guatemala, and old vessel valued at $100,000 which was assigned as a reason for the sale of nine per cent. in Pacific Mail, or from 18 to 19 per share. Stocks generally have been very large and attended, early in the day, with great excitement. Early sales were made at 1@2 per cent. decline, but large drawings at the various boards of brokers soon relieved the pressure, and the bond money on the street to-day is said to be the largest ever known. Western shares,

THE VERY LATEST.

THE OIL REGIONS.

The Petroleum Producers' Agency.

Meeting of Bankers at Oil City.

They are Favorably Impressed With the Project.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

OIL CITY, PA., October 28, 1872.

At a well attended meeting of the bankers of the oil region, held here this evening, to consider the propriety and feasibility of aiding pecuniarily in the establishment of the agency proposed by the Petroleum Producers' Union, the plan for which was published in the COMMERCIAL of to-day, the following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That having considered the plan for the establishment of the Petroleum Producer's Agency, as presented by the Petroleum Producer's Association, we are favorably impressed with the importance and feasibility of the same.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the chair to examine into the plan and report at a future meeting.

The chairman appointed as the committee G. C. Hyde, of Titusville, H. H. Stephenson, of Oil City; John Mitchell, of Franklin, J. L. Grandin, of Titusville, and W. B. Foster, of Parker's Landing.

A committee of three was appointed to present a plan for the permanent organization of the bankers. The meeting then adjourned until Thursday.

THE INDIAN POLICY.

No Change Thought of—Letter from President Grant on the Subject.

PHILADELPHIA, October 28.—George H. Stuart, Chairman of the Executive committee of the Board of Indian Commissioners, *on secing* in the papers the report that *President* Grant contemplated a change in his Indian policy, addressed him a note, to which the following reply was received:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., October 26, 1872.

George H. Stuart, Esq.—My Dear Sir: Your favor of the 24th inst., saying that a change in the Indian policy of the administration is reported to be contemplated, is just received. Such has not been thought of. If the present policy toward the Indians can be improved in any way, I will always be ready to receive suggestions on the subject; but if any change is made it must be on the side of civilization and christinization of the Indian. I do not believe that the Creator ever placed different races of men on this earth with a view of having the stronger exert all his energies in exterminating the weaker. If any change takes place in the Indian policy of the government while I hold my present office, it will be on the humanitarian side of the question. Very truly yours,

(Signed.) U. S. GRANT

RAID OVER THE BORDER.

American Marauders Cross Into Mexico for Plunder—Murder an Alcalde and Several Mexicans, and Town Burned.

NEW YORK, October 28.—A special from Washington says: Telegraphic advices have been received here of a raid over the Mexican border, a few days ago, by a party of American marauders living along the Rio Grande on the American side. The sole object of the raid seemed to be plunder, and when the Mexican officers attempted to arrest the lawless progress the ruffians murdered the Alcalde and several Mexicans, and then set fire to and completely destroyed six of the houses in the town. During the fight which ensued two of the Americans were killed. Steps have been taken by the military authorities along the Texas border to arrest the entire gang in order that their lawlessness may not go unpunished.

Texas Border Commission Appointed by the Mexicans.

NEW ORLEANS, October 28.—The Matamoros *Bulletin* (official) of Monday announces the appointment by the government of a frontier commission to visit the Rio Grande and investigate the charges against Mexican officials of complicity in cattle stealing on the Texas border. It understands that Carolina has two of the best lawyers in Matamoros engaged in preparing a defense of the charges against him.

LIEBER'S CAMPAIGN AGAINST NAPOLEON.

Described by Himself.

In 1837 I arrived in New York on the same day, and put my foot on land in the same hour (June 29) that in 1815 a ball prostrated me. Some time ago you asked me to give you a sketch of my adventures in that Waterloo battle. I determined to comply with your wish, and searched among my papers for a copy which my mother gave me once of my own letter, the first I was able to write after the eventful day of battle. I did not succeed in finding it, but here is the sketch.

"Boys, clear your rifles," said my old and venerable father, entering my room, where I was just studying Loder's Anatomical Tables, "He is loose again—Napoleon—he has returned from Elba."

My heart beat high; I was not quite sixteen, but a boy of sixteen (really in his sixteenth year) who had often heard with silent envy the account of the campaigns of 1813-14 from the lips of his two brothers, both of whom had marched in 1813, in common with most young men of good family, as volunteer riflemen, and returned as wounded officers. One of those, cured of his wounds, rejoined his regiment; another of my brothers and myself followed the call of government to enter the army as volunteers, though our age would have exempted us from all obligation.

Which regiment should we choose? Of course one which was garrisoned near the enemy's frontier, so that we should be sure not to have a peaceable campaign in a distant reserve. There was a regiment among the troops now on the march to France which enjoyed a particularly high and just reputation; its name was "Colberg," bestowed in honor of its valiant defense of the fortress of Colberg in the year 1806—the only Prussian fortified place at that unfortunate time which did not surrender to the French. It was composed of young men and study Pomeranians, a short, board-shouldered, healthy race; in more than twenty regular engagements during the campaign of 1813-14 had they shown themselves worthy of the glorious name given to the regiment. My brother and myself selected this regiment. When the day of the enlistment of the volunteers arrived, we went to my father and said: "Well, then, we are going; is it with your consent?" "Go to your mother, he replied; he is worn out. Our hearts were full, she had suffered so much during the first campaign. With a half-choked voice, I said: "Mother, we are going to the colors—shall we?" She fell into our arms, that noble woman, and sobbed aloud. "Yes, my children," but her heart allowed her to utter; and had she been the mother of twenty sons, she would have sent them all. We had to wait from the 1st to the 15th before we could get a chance to have our names taken down, the throng was so great.

In the beginning of May we were marched from Berlin to our regiment. My father accompanied us to the place of rendezvous. When the time came for us to the line we looked for him to take the last leave; he had stolen himself away, for many of the people accompanied us out of the city; the beautiful Brandenburg gate was soon behind us; we began to sing. I looked but forward, happy that I was now my lot to bear arms in defense of my country. On the 16th we crossed the Rhine; on the 26th of May we passed in review before Prince Blucher in Namur. On the 26th we marched to a village called Sombref and incorporated in our regiment. On the 3d of June we had our first parade with the regiment, and the colonel declared that we had the bearing of old soldiers; he was satisfied with us. We longed to be put to the test. I saw on that day, for the first time, the woman who was a sergeant in our regiment, and distinguished herself so much that she could boast of three orders on her gown, when, after the peace, she was mirried in Berlin to another sergeant. In a second regiment of our brigade was another girl serving as a soldier. But she was very different from our sergeant. Her sex was discovered by her mother, who came to the marches instead of her brother, that he might support their aged parents.

We started to Longueville, seven leagues from Brussels. On the 9th we received lead to cast our balls; the rifles being of that calibre which every man had equipped himself. It is one of the most peculiar situations a man of reflecting mind can be in, when he casts his bullets and provides lead for himself. In the evening I was lying with two comrades, one of whom was a Jew, in a hay-loft; the Jew had been allowed us to see the brilliant stars. We spoke of home. "My father," said one, "told me he was sure he would not see me again, though he never tired to keep me—I feel as if I should fall." A ball entered his forehead in the first battle and killed him on the spot. The second, the Jew, said, "Loudly has forsaken me; I am sure I shall fall—I shall fall on the field." He fell at my side, in the battle of Ligny, before he had fired a shot—the ball struck his throat. "And I," said I, "shall be brushed, but I think shall return home, though with a scratched skin." Both strangely predicted what each night was fulfilled.

On the morning of the 15th the *generale* was beaten; hostilities had begun on the 14th. We marched the whole day and the whole night; in the morning we arrived near Fleurus, the battle-field of Ligny, and halted. Before us was a rising ground on which we saw innumerable troops ascending from the plain, with flying colors and music playing. It was a sight a soldier likes to look at. I canot say, with Napoleon, that the earth seemed too proud to carry so many brave men; but we were proud to belong to those brave men and calm masses. Orders for charging were given; the battle of Ligny was begun. The fire was felt more and more. Some soldiers who carried wards in their knapsacks threw them away, believing that they bring bad luck. I had never played cards and carried none; but this circumstance of timid superstition disgusted me so that I purposely picked up a pack and put it in my knapsack. Our whole company consisted of young students. Henry, all lads, who were impatient for battle, and asking a thousand questions, in the intervals of the fire, the well-bred-next sergeant-major, who had been given to us from the regiment. His imperturbable calmness, which neither betrayed fear nor excited courage, but took the battle like a master, amused us much.

We now marched again up the sloping plain, and by one o'clock in the afternoon arrived on the battleground. Fortune held up the balance on a general reserve; the French field-pieces played hard upon us, shells fell around us and took down a man out of our column. We were commanded to lie down, and dropped myself on making no motion when balls or shells were flying over us. Behind us stood some cavalry. One of their officers had been a near neighbor to us in Berlin; he rode up to me and asked me to write home should he fall; he would do as much for me should I be shot down. He soon after fell. We longed most heartily to be called into the fire, when our officer, a well-tried soldier, spoke these few words: "My friends, it is easier to fight than to stand inactive exposed to fire. You are tried first by the severest test, show, then, that you can be as calm as the oldest soldiers. My honor depends upon your conduct. Look at me, and I promise you shall not have a bad example. At length, about two o'clock, our column was ordered to drive the enemy out of the left side of the village. Our colonel rode up to us and said, "Riflemen, you are young, I am afraid too ardent; calmness makes the soldier; hold yourselves in order. Then he turned round, "March!" and the dull, half-muffled drum from within the deep column was heard beating detective music. While the bugle gave the signal to halt we were in front of the village of Ligny. The signal was given for the first riflemen to march out to right and left of the column, and the attack. Our center now led us entirely beyond proper limits the section to which I belonged ran madly, without firing, toward the enemy who retreated. My "friend" fell; I thought my turn-ing well but not heeding the urgent calls of our oldsergeant. The village was intersected with thick hedges, from behind which the greatest fire was kept upon us; but we drove them from one to the other. I forgetting altogether my self and my friend. Prosecution have done, tore the red plume from one of the grenadier bear-caps, and swinging it over my head, calling triumphantly to my comrades, I found myself arrived at a road crossing the village lengthwise, and the sergeant-major had ordered the school house a attempt to bring us somewhat back to our reason. There was a house, around the corner of which he inserted that a number of French lay. "Be cautious", said he to me, "until the others are up;" but I stepped round where a grenadier was about 20 paces from me; he aimed at me. My antagonist's ball grazed my hair on the right side; I shot and he fell. I looked at my friend; he was dead—he was dying. This was my first shot fired in battle.

Of our whole company, which on entering the engagement numbered about 150 strong, at night only twenty or thirty combatants remained. The old soldiers of our regiment treated us over after this battle with signal regard, while before it they had looked upon us as beardless boys. We marched all night. It rained the whole of the 17th but we marched a great part of that night also. Rain fell in torrents, the roads were very bad. Early in the morning of the 18th we found part of our regiment from which we had been detached. Our men were exhausted, but old Blucher allowed us no rest. As we passed the manual wrapped up in a cloak and leaning against a mound, our soldiers began to hurrah. "Be quiet my lads" said he, "hold your tongues; time enough after the victory is gained." We entered the battle of Waterloo with Blucher in the afternoon; you know the history of that memorable day.

The great body of the Prussian and English armies marched toward Paris; but half our army corps, to which I belonged, received orders to pursue Vandamere, who had thrown himself into Namur. We marched the whole of the 19th; the heat was excessive, and our exhaustion and thirst so great that two men of our regiment became delranged in consequence. At 4 in the afternoon we went to bivouac; we started early again, and now my strength forsook me. I could not keep up with the troops and began to lag behind. Suddenly, at about noon, I heard the first guns,—the battle of Namur had begun. When I arrived where my regiment stood, or as I should rather say, the little band representing it, I dropped down; but fortunately one of my comrades had some eggs, one of which give me great strength. Our colonel came up to us saying, "Riflemen, you have twice fought like the oldest soldiers—I have no more to say. This woods is to be cleared; be steady—bugleman; the signal!" and off we went with a great hurrah; driving the French before us down a hill toward Namur, which lay on our front. When I saw our men rushing too fast down the hill, I was afraid that some enemies might be hid under the precipice to receive them. Holding myself with my left hand by a tree, I looked over the precipice and saw about seven Frenchman. "Comrades, this will not do," I thought, and, turning around to call to our soldiers, I suddenly experienced a sensation as if my whole body were compressed in my head, and this, like a ball, were quivering in the air. I could feel the most painful sensation of nothing; it was a most painful sensation. After some time I was able to open my eyes, but of to see again with them. I found myself on the ground; over me stood a soldier firing at the enemy, my hand; over me stood a soldier firing at the enemy, I strained every nerve to see who I was wounded; accurate, whether and if so where I was wounded: "You are shot through the neck." I begged him to shoot me; he drew his sword instantly, half of which was broken off by striking against a button. I overpowered for comfort that perhaps I might yet be saved, and soon after himself received a shot through both knees, in consequence of which he died in the hospital; while I am writing an account of his sufferings here in America. My friend was beyond description; it was a feverish burning. I thought I should die, and prayed for forgiveness of my sins as I forgave all. I recollect the name of Jesus Christ, and begged the Dispenser of all blessings to shower His bounty upon my beloved ones, and if it could be, to grant me a speedy end of my sufferings. I received a second ball, which, entering my chest, gave me more local pain than the first; I thought God had granted my fervent prayer. I perceived, as I supposed, that the ball had pierced my lungs, and expect, half of my head, and this, like a ball,